The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. N° 517. SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED..... £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED ... 1 6 0

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1860.

PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
On This SATURDAY, DEC. 29th, 1860,
The Performances will commence with the Drama entitled
THE LITTLE TREASURE.
Sir Charles Howard, ... Mr. Walter Baynham.
Captain Walter Maydenbluh, ... Mr. H. Barfoot.
Gertrude, ... Miss Sarah Thorne.
Lady Howard, ... Mrs. Walter Baynham.
To conclude with a Mirthful, Magical, Comical, Christmas Pantomime entitled
JACK THE GIANT KILLER,
Or Harlequin King Arthur and the Knights of ye Round Table.
The Scenery of the opening painted by Mr. William Glover; the Harlequin opening written and invented by H. J. Byron, Esq.; Overture and Music composed, selected, and arranged by Mr. Levey; the Scenery by Mr. William Glover, Mr. Charles Parker, and assistants; the Masks, Mechanical Changes, Tricks, and Properties invented by Mr. Eaton and Mr. E. W. Bradwell; the Dresses by Mr. Fromehe and Miss Moran; the Machinery by Mr. Drummond and Mr. Bath; the Pantomime produced under the direction of Mr. Conolly.
There was a little laddie, who lived a long time backe,
A proof and gallante boy was he, his Christian name was Jacke.
Jack, Mrs. Burkinshaw; Jack's Mother, Mr. Eyng; Harlequin, Mr. C. Rowells; Clown, Mr. Buck; Pantaloon, Mr. J. Beckingham; Columbine, Miss Fanny Browne.
Doors open at a Quarter to Seven; Performances to commence at a Quarter past Seven.
On TUESDAY JAN. 1st, 1861, the First JUVENILE NIGHT, will be performed the MIDDY ASHORE, and the PANTOMIME.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
On This SATURDAY EVENING, 29th Dec., 1860,
The performances will commence with the Drama of the ADOPTED CHILD. After which a Grand National Christmas Pantomime, written expressly for this Theatre, by John Duggan, Esq., entitled THE DEVIL'S PUNCHBOWL AND THE THREE WISHES; or Harlequin King Tiney and the Fairy Knights of the Olden Time. New Medley Overture and Music, selected, composed, and arranged by Mr. M. Conolly; the Scenery Designed and Painted by Mr. Weir and Assistants; the Dresses by Miss Dorman, Mr. Andrews, and Assistants; Machinery by Messrs. Johnston, Lee, Gilmore, and Assistants; Properties by Mr. Woodyer and Assistants; the Comic Scenes by a Gentleman of Dublin, Mr. Wood, and Herr Nicolo Smith; the Pantomime produced under the direction of Mr. R. Wood and Mr. J. Stinton; Columbine, Miss Merriton; Pantaloon, Mr. H. Appleby; Harlequin, Mr. M'Dermott: Clown, Herr Denni; Sprites, the Brothers Ridley.
After which, Mr. Maccabe's Entertainment.
To conclude with the Laughable Farce of the HAPPY MAN.
Books of the Grand Christmas Pantomime to be had at the Theatre, and at Weichsart's, Suffolk-street.—Price 6d.

QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCE
of the PANTOMIME,
On NEW-YEAR'S-DAY,
at Two o'clock.
Doors open at Half-past One, concluding at Half-past Four.
Prices as usual.
Box Office open every day from Eleven until Three.
An early application for places is advised, to prevent disappointment.
☞ No charge for Booking Places.

CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO.
Extraordinary Success of HENRY SMITH and Madame E. L. WILLIAMS' combined Entertainment, THIS and EVERY DAY, at half-past Two and Eight o'clock.
HENRY SMITH has the honour to announce that Madame E. L. WILLIAMS, having been received with the utmost enthusiasm by overflowing houses, and the whole combined entertainment pronounced by the press and public unanimously and unhesitatingly amusing that has ever been given at the Rotundo, she will appear, in conjunction with him and his magnificent Dioramas and Musical Entertainment, EVERY DAY, at half-past Two and Eight o'clock.
Madame E. L. WILLIAMS, the unrivalled Irish Nightingale, will, in addition to her own national and characteristic Songs, introduce each occasion a number of beautiful Irish Melodies, in the rendering of which she stands unrivalled.
Stalls, 3s; second Seats, 1s; Gallery, 6d. Children half-price to the stalls and Second Seats.
ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO, DUBLIN.

The CELEBRATED and ORIGINAL
CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS
FOR
a Short Period only,
Commencing on MONDAY, 31st Dec.,
at Eight o'clock.
The First
GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCE
On SATURDAY, January 5th, 1861,
at Half-past Two o'clock.
Reserved and Numbered Seats, ... 3s.
Gallery, ... 1s. 6d.
Promenade, ... 1s.
Entrance to the Reserved Seats and Gallery, under the Clock in Sackville-street; to the Promenade, in Cavendish-row.
Tickets, Programmes, &c., obtained at Russell's Pianoforte Warerooms, 7, Westmoreland-street, where a Plan of the Reserved Seats may be seen.
MORNING—Doors open at Two o'clock, commence at Half-past.
EVENING—Doors open at Half-past Seven, commence at Eight.
H. MONTAGUE, Secretary.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE CHORAL FESTIVAL, IN CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.
Owing to circumstances unavoidable, the performance of the "Messiah," in the Cathedral, for the relief of the poor has been postponed until further notice.
EDWARD BLACHFORD, } Vicars
JAMES HUNTER MONAHAN, } Choral.
Dec. 28, 1860.

HERR C. OBERTHÜR (Harpist to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Nassau) has the honour to inform his friends and pupils that he will arrive in Dublin at the beginning of January. For particulars apply to Messrs. Pigott, 11, Grafton-street. Herr Oberthur, residence in London, 14, Cottage-road, Westbourne-terrace North.

QUADRILLE AND VALSE BANDS FOR THE COMING SEASON.
CLEMENTS begs to inform the nobility and gentry that he has completed the arrangements for giving efficient Dance and Small Bands for balls and Parties, and solicits their patronage for the ensuing season.
E. C. hopes that his reputation as principal Cornet-a-Piston at the Theatre Royal, and at the Dublin Societies' Concerts for so many years, is a sufficient guarantee for the satisfactory fulfilment of any engagements he may be honoured with.
All communications to be addressed to E. CLEMENTS, Musicseller, 4, South Anne-street (Grafton-street), will meet with prompt attention.
Tuitions on the Cornet-a-Piston, Violin, and Concertina.
Music Transposed or Arranged for any Instrument.

PAUL DELAROCHE'S LAST GREAT WORK, THE MARTYR.
Now Exhibiting at
A. LESAGE'S
GALLERY,
40, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
This beautiful work of art, by the late PAUL DELAROCHE, who painted Napoleon at Fontainbleau, will be on view for a few days. Admission without Cards 5d.
40, Lower Sackville-street.
N.B.—A. L. has just received from Paris all the Goods selected by himself in French Almanacs for 1861, 15inch Colour Boxes, &c., and beautiful Albums for Photographic Visiting Cards, and Drawing Materials of all kinds in endless variety.

AN EXHIBITION OF THE ORIGINAL TAPESTRIES FROM THE
CARTOONS OF RAPHAEL
Is now Open Daily,
At the ROYAL IRISH INSTITUTION,
COLLEGE-STREET,
Under the patronage of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.
These magnificent Works have been placed at the disposal of the Committee of the Protestant and Roman Catholic Reformatory Schools by Charles Bianconi, Esq., and will be Exhibited for the benefit of these admirable Charities, a Committee having been formed to carry out these objects.
(By order)
M. ANGELO HAYES, Sec.
Admission—ONE SHILLING.
Season Tickets, Half-a-Crown. Descriptive Catalogues, Fourpence. Family Tickets to admit four, 2s. 6d.
Open in the Evenings from Seven to Ten o'clock, by gaslight, admission 6d. Children Half-price.

ART-UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN.
ONE SHILLING PER SHARE.
THE DRAWING FOR PRIZES will positively take place on This FRIDAY, Dec. 28th, 1860, in the FREE TRADE HALL, MANCHESTER, on which occasion there will be DISTRIBUTED
ONE THOUSAND PRIZES
Distributed, including upwards of 200 Paintings selected from, and now exhibited at, the various Exhibitions in Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Worcester, &c., &c.; together with upwards of 800 other Prizes, consisting of Parian Statuary, Engravings in Handsome Gilt Frames, Photographs, &c.
Tickets—Prize One shilling each—(each Ticket entitles the owner to a chance in the Ballot) may be had from any of the Agents in town or country, or will be forwarded by the undersigned on receipt of Postage Stamps or Post Office Order for the number required, accompanied by an envelope stamped and directed.
JAMES G. LAW, Secretary.
19, Princess-street, Manchester.
Be careful to secure Tickets in Time, as there will be POSITIVELY NO POSTPONEMENT.
Tickets may be had from A. Lesage, 40, Lower Sackville-street; Weichsart and Son, Suffolk-street; E. Smith, Anglesea-street; and Robert Channell, 10, Lower Ormond-quay, Dublin.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS,
Admission This Day—One Penny.

NOTICE
TO
CORK ANNUITY SOCIETY.
FUNDED CAPITAL..... £53,534 16s 11d.
Paid to Assistants in 1860..... £4,331 5s 0d.
County and City of Cork General Annuity Endowment Society,
No. 1, College Buildings, Cork, 20th December, 1860.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Twenty-ninth Annual General Meeting of the Society will be holden in their Board-room, College Buildings, Warren's-place, Cork, on TUESDAY, the 8th JAN., 1861, at the hour of Two o'clock precisely, to receive a Report of the Year's proceedings, to fill up the vacan ies on the Committee conformably with the 5th rule, to appoint Auditors for the year and to transact general business.
CHARLES LAVIGUE, Chairman.
JAMES R. WHERLAND, M.D., Secretary.
Board-room, Warren's-place, Cork,
24th December, 1860.

NORMAL TRAINING SCHOOLS OF THE CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND.
All Candidates seeking admission into the above Institution must secure a previous nomination to pass an examination in Dublin previous to being received. They will be expected to know the subjects of first four classes on the society's scale of proficiency, and in case of rejection the committee will not be responsible for any of the expenses.
The next session will commence (D.V.) on the 8th February, 1861. Application should be made as soon as possible for the form to be filled up to the Rev. Alexander Lamb, Assistant Secretary, 10, Kildare-street, Dublin, and the attention of those interested is specially directed to the subjoined resolution, passed by the Central Board on Wednesday, the 12th December instant:—
"Resolved—That all the most deserving of the pupils in the Training Schools (not exceeding a tenth of the whole number) shall, at the end of their first session, be admitted to a second session's training as Monitors; and so likewise to a third. And further, that the fee to be paid by students taking a second or a third session's training, be reduced from £5 to £4 for each second or third sessions.
The intention to take effect for the pupils entering after the 1st January, 1861.

THE CITY OF DUBLIN STEAM-PACKET COMPANY'S Vessels Sail from KINGSTOWN TO HOLYHEAD,
On the arrival of the Mail Trains leaving Westland Row, Dublin, at 6-30 a.m. and 7 p.m.
N.B.—Passengers from Dublin leave by Special Train from Westland-row at 8 a.m. and 6 45 p.m.
KINGSTOWN to LIVERPOOL—Every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at seven o'clock p.m.
DUBLIN to LIVERPOOL, with Cargo and Passengers, Daily (Sundays excepted), about two hours before high water.
DUBLIN to BELFAST, every MONDAY, returning every WEDNESDAY.
16, EDEN-QUAY, and NORTH WALL, DUBLIN.

ALADY'S SABLE MUFF.—LOST, in the neighbourhood of Dorset-street, last week, a LADY'S MUFF; if found by a poor person, a Reward will be given on applying at 1, Upper Berkeley-street. Also, FOUND, on the Evening of the same day, another LADY'S MUFF; the owner can have it by calling for it at the above address.

UNION NOON-DAY PRAYER MEETING,
MERCHANTS' HALL, METAL BRIDGE.
PRAYER MEETING THIS DAY,
From 12 to 1 o'clock precisely.
Open to all.
Merchants and Business-men particularly invited.

THE TUESDAY NOON PRAYER MEETING,
METROPOLITAN HALL.
The usual Meeting for United Prayer will (the Lord willing) be held on next TUESDAY, at Twelve o'clock; Also in the Evening, at Eight o'clock—to which all classes are invited.
The Rev. J. DENHAM SMITH.

BRITISH, IRISH, AND FOREIGN PATENT OFFICE
4, CLAYTON-SQUARE, LIVERPOOL,
AND
13, EUSTACE-STREET, DUBLIN.
G. LAUDER and Co., Consulting Engineers, offer their services to inventors and others wishing to procure legal protection for inventions or designs.
Agents for Patent and other Machinery.
Starkey's Patent Washing Machine.
Patent Gas Regulators, which produce perfect combustion in gas, and save consumers from 20 to 25 per cent. in their present consumption.

SAINT PETER'S PARISH.—We, the undersigned, having received a communication from the "Royal Irish Society for the Protection of Life from Fire," request a meeting of the Parishioners in the Vestry-room of St. Peter's, on MONDAY, the 31st DEC., 1860, at the hour of Two o'clock, to consider and adopt measures best calculated to assist the Society in promoting the above desirable undertaking.
FERGUS O'HENLY, } Church-
RALPH B. BRUNKER, } wardens.

NEWRY AND ARMAGH RAILWAY COMPANY.
The directors of this Company are prepared to receive Tenders for Loans on Debentures, bearing Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, from date of issue, for periods of three or five years. Interest payable half yearly in Ireland at the Belfast Bank (or any of its branches), and in London, at the Union Bank, Temple Bar branch.
Applications to be made to Messrs. Bruce and Syms, Dublin; Messrs. W. Henderson and Son, Belfast; Messrs. Shepherd and Sons, 23, Threadneedle-street, London; or to the
BENJAMIN L. FEARNLEY, Secretary.
Secretary's Office Newry, 19th December, 1860.

COOMBE LYING-IN HOSPITAL, DUBLIN.
The Annual Meeting of the Governors, Subscribers, and Friends of this Institution will be held in the Boardroom of the Hospital on Monday next, the 31st December inst, when the Chair will be taken by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, at Half-past One o'clock precisely.
(By order)
JOSEPH MULLEN, Assistant Secretary.

CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND.
10, KILDARE-STREET, DUBLIN.
Friends of the above-named Society are earnestly requested to send in their Subscriptions on or before MONDAY, the 31st inst., as the accounts close on that day.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY,
16, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
As the Society's financial year will close on the 31st DECEMBER, our friends are earnestly requested to forward their Subscriptions and Collections on or before that date, that they may be included in the account for the year, and acknowledged in the Annual Report.
Secretaries of Associations are requested to remind th ir Collectors that their Contributions should be sent to them before the above date, and the Secretaries will forward the amou t with the list of names to this office.
Those Clergymen who have not had sermons already for the society in their churches during the year are requested to plead the society's claims in their own pulpits, or to effect he same object by exchange of duty with brother clergymen.
*** Letters of Credit and Money Orders should be made payable either to the Rev. W. FAKENHAM WALSH, or the Rev. JOHN B. HEARD.

DUBLIN BY LAMPLIGHT.
BALL'S BRIDGE.
Office—39, UPPER BAGGOT-STREET.
The Committee beg respectfully to remind the friends and subscribers of this Institution, that the Accounts for the year close on the 31st of this month. They will feel much obliged by all collections being sent to the Secretary, on or before Saturday, the 29th. Contributions will be thankfully received by any of the Committee, or by the Secretary, the Rev. W. G. Carroll, at the Office, 39, Upper Baggot-street, to whom Post-office Orders should be made payable.

DUBLIN PROVIDENCE HOME,
37, CHARLEMONT-STREET.
SPECIAL APPEAL.
PRESIDENT:
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ERNE.
PATRONS:
The Earl of Lanesborough | The Lord Bishop of Meath
The Earl of Enniskillen | The Lord Bishop of Kilmore
PATRONESSES:
The Countess of Eglinton | The Lady Ashtown
The Countess of Lanesborough | The Lady C richton
The Countess of Erne | The Lady Mary King.
The Lady Cremorne
Since the year 1838 the Home has afforded shelter to 4,000 Young Women of good character, from all parts of Ireland. Without a single exception, all who have entered its protection, it has been blessed of God to this day. It has taken those 4,000 helpless ones out of very great temptation! It has instructed them carefully, and usefully while inmates in the Institution! It has taught them Scripturally to look up to the true Saviour! And it has placed them in Protestant families to earn honest bread.
Reasons for supporting and contributing *immediately* to the Home:—
I. Because it protects female innocence and helplessness from destruction.
II. Because it teaches young women to the true Saviour and to honest independence.
III. Because it has already done much good, under God, to 4,000 friendless ones in twenty years.
IV. Because being *wholly* dependent on voluntary contributions, if those are withheld, what is to be done?
Contributions are, therefore, *earnestly* solicited, and will be most thankfully received by the Rev C M FLEURY, D.D, and Mrs QUEALE, Honorary Secretaries; by any Member of the Committee; by any Clergyman of the Established Church in Dublin; and by the Matron, at the Institution, No. 37, Charlemont-street, of whom also Collecting Cards (kindly provided by Lord Erne) may be obtained.

ADDITIONAL CURATES' FUND SOCIETY FOR IRELAND.
FOUNDED A.D 1839.
PATRONESS—THE QUEEN.
PRESIDENT—THE LORD PRIMATE.
VICE-PRESIDENTS:

The Archbishop of Dublin.	The Bishop of Limerick, &c.
The Bishop of Meath.	The Bishop of Kilmore, &c.
The Bishop of Tuam, &c.	The Marquis of Downshire.
The Bishop of Killaloe, &c.	The Earl of Rosen.
The Bishop of Ossory and Ferns.	The Earl of Wicklow.
The Bishop of Dromore, &c.	The Earl of Farnhillien.
The Bishop of Cork, &c.	The Earl of Clancarty.
The Bishop of Derry and Raphoe.	The Earl of Erne.
The Bishop of Down and Connor.	The Lord Clonbrock.
	The Lord Downes.

The Friends and Supporters of the above-named most important Society are respectfully reminded that the Accounts for the year 1860 will close on the 31st inst.
The Clergy of the Church of Ireland are earnestly requested to aid this Society in any or all of the following ways:—
Firstly—An Annual Appeal on its behalf in their respective Churches.
Secondly—The establishment of an Auxiliary in their respective parishes; the circulation of Reports and Collecting Cards, and advocacy of the claims of the Society in their social intercourse among their people.
Thirdly—An Annual Subscription, according to their ability.
The Additional Curates' Fund Society maintains, wholly or in part, Forty-six Curates, ministering among a population amounting to 843,400, of whom upwards of 76,000 are members of the Church. Can any other Society have stronger claims upon your sympathy?
Collecting Cards, and every information, can be obtained at the Office of the Society, 37, Dawson-street.
HENRY VERE WHITE, A.B.,
Secretary.

SPECIAL COAL FUND, NORTH SIDE OF DUBLIN.
The Committee thankfully acknowledge the following contributions:—Doctor Tweedy, £1; Edward J. Smith, Esq., £1; Alexander Spencer, Esq., 10s; Messrs. Cannock, White, & Co., £10; Messrs. Alexander Finnister & Co., £2; Mrs. Tweedy, 10s; Messrs. Hutton and Sons, £1; H. Dunne, Esq., £1; Mrs. Napier, 10s; James Hawkins, Esq., £1; Charles Gaussen, Esq., £1; Rev. John Alcock, £1; Mr. Spring, 5s; A. H. Goddert, Esq., £1; A. Norman, Esq., Q.C., £1; Serjeant Sullivan, £1; W. Peebles, Esq., 10s; W. H. Andrews, Esq., £1; Messrs. Chambers £1; A. Henderson, Esq., £1; J. R. Cocke Esq., £1; James Tymons, Esq., 10s; Messrs. Todd, Burns, and Co., £15; D. M'Canniad, Esq., Q.C., £1; Wm. Armstrong, Esq., Q.C., £1; A Friend, 5s; Rev. Wm. Verschoyle, 10s; Messrs. Hutton and Son, £1; Alex Eccles, 2s 6d; To do good, &c., 5s; Ven. Archdeacon Strong, £1; T. Gresham, Esq., £1; Mrs. Fraser, 5s; Mrs. Haron, 5s; General M. John Clerke, 10s.
Contributions thankfully received by James Hawkins, Esq., 20, Middle Gardiner-street; Alexander Norman, Esq., Q.C., 21, Upper Temple-street; Edward J. Smith, Esq., 31, Rutland-square West; and by the Treasurer, Henry Tweedy, Esq., M.D., 16, Rutland-square East.

Sermons.

BETHESDA CHAPEL, UPPER DORSET-STREET.
SERMON will be preached (D.V.) in this Chapel, by the Rev. Dr. FLEURY, on TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) EVENING, the last Sunday of the year, and an Appeal made on behalf of the Dublin Providence Home, Charlemont-street, a long-established institution, which has been the means, under blessed providence, of rescuing, and bringing to suitable situations thousands of desolate young women of good and unblemished character, who might otherwise have gone to ruin.
Service to commence at 7 o'clock.
Contributions will be thankfully received by the Rev. Dr. FLEURY, Rev. J. ALCOCK, or by any Protestant Clergyman in the city.

THE ORPHAN REFUGE,
OR,
PROTESTANT ORPHAN UNION,
For the Education and Support of the Destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages.
Founded 1836.
Office—9, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
SERMONS in aid of the Funds of the above Society will be Preached (D.V.,) in FINGLAS CHURCH, on SUNDAY next, the 30th day of December, 1860, at Noon Service, by the Rev. F. F. WILSON, A.B., Curate of St. Bridget's; and in the evening of the same day in ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, by the Rev. A. H. POLLOCK, A.M., Chaplain to the Magdalen Asylum; and in ST. ANNE'S CHURCH, by the Ven. JOHN GREGG, D.D., Minister of Trinity Church.
The object of the Orphan Refuge is to *preserve the Protestantism* of the Orphans of Mixed Marriages. While Roman Catholic "Orphanages," which shelter the offspring of those unhappy marriages, have for their object the only within the last few years that Protestants have turned their attention to the duty and importance of rescuing these poor children from the dangers to which they are so peculiarly exposed. Although the Society was formed in the year 1830, it failed to attract much public attention till within the last eight or ten years, during which period it has been making a decided and steady progress, as will appear from the following statement:—

The number of Orphans at the close of the year		The gross Income for the year ending 31st December,	
1852	36	1851 was	£223 16 9½
1853	47	1852 ..	324 10 11
1854	87	1853 ..	350 9 11½
1855	105	1854 ..	428 13 5½
1856	109	1855 ..	657 15 9
1857	120	1856 ..	802 5 0
1858	132	1857 ..	1010 5 5
1859	160	1858 ..	1016 2 7
At present	165	1859 ..	1429 9 6

The Orphans adopted by this Society are domesticated in respectable Protestant families throughout the country, under the care of the clergymen of the respective parishes, and, when fit, are apprenticed by the Protestant Masters and Mistresses, and are thus carefully removed from Romish influence till they arrive at maturity.
Donations from those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by the Ven. and Rev. the Preachers; by the Clergymen of the respective Parishes; or at the Office of the Society, 9, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.

B. GIBSON, Clk. } Hon.
J. H. MONAHAN Clk. } Secs.
W. G. CARROLL, Clk. }
R. FRIZELLE, Clk.

TOWN OF LONGFORD.—TO BE LET, that First-Class Business House and Concerns, lately in the possession of Mr. JAMES KENNA, deceased, with walled-in garden, extensive stabling and stores, enclosed in lock-up yard. The House is large, roomy, and comfortable, situated in the best business part of the Main-street. The shop, having been recently remodelled and improved, is fit for immediate business. Such an opportunity for a first-class business position has not occurred in Longford for years.—Apply to Mr. GERVASE LEDUC, Longford.

COUNTY CORK.
TO BE LET, or the Interest sold, immediate possession given,
1st, BROOKLEDGE OIL MILL,
With splendid Stores, and 15 Acres of Land attached, standing about one mile of Water Carriage at Glanmire, and six miles of the City of Cork. The Mills contain crushing machinery to work 100 quarters of seed weekly, worked by water and steam power, capable of being increased to double that quantity, if required.
2nd, HERMITAGE MILLS,
One mile distant from the former, containing also crushing machinery, to work 50 quarters of seed weekly. These Mills are worked by a 30-horse water power wheel, and are capable of being converted into either a Corn or Wool Mill.
The above can be let together or separately.
A good connection is attached to the Mills, with a competent manager.
Apply to SAMUEL B. TAYLOR, 2, Dame-street.

Lodgings.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED LODGINGS, No. 6, Lower Dominick-street, 2 doors from the Albert Hotel.

Auctions.

To Builders, Contractors, Carpenters, &c.—Equestrian Circus, Great Brunswick-street.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
On MONDAY next, DECEMBER 31st, 1860, at
GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET,
(Rear of the Dublin and Kingstown Railway),
The whole of the Timber of which the Circus is constructed, consisting of several hundred Trusses 8 x 9 of various lengths, several thousand Boards of various lengths and thickness, twelve large Scaffolding Poles, fifty feet in length one thousand yards of Roofing Felt, Window Sashes, Doors, Gates, Ladders, &c.
Sale at Twelve o'clock.
For further particulars, apply to
J. O'GORMAN, Auctioneer,
53, Westland-row.

Three Days' Sale of Live Farm Stock and Crops, Agricultural Implements, Carriages, Harness and Saddlery, Household Furniture, Linen, some Books, China, Delft, Glass, 26 Tons Coal, &c.
MESSRS. ARTHUR JONES and SON are instructed by the Executor of the late Rev. F. S. Trench, to Sell by Auction, upon the Premises, KILMARONEY, ATHY, at Noon, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9th, and two following days, the valuable and excellent effects contained in the Mansion and Farm Buildings, consisting of several 200 barrels Oats in stack; one hundred tons of potatoes, turnips, and hay; fifteen horned cattle, comprising milch cows, heifers, bullocks, and Kerries; twenty-one sheep, four pigs, a few farm horses (if not previously sold), two donkeys, threshing mill, four carts, winnowing machine, ploughs, field rollers, harrows, turnip cutter, tripod, beam, scales and weights, ladders a water barrel, and large covered meat safe, feeding tubs, large bags of manure, bellows and complete fittings of a blacksmith's forge, iron grates, stone troughs, donkey-cart and harness, and all the minor implements of an agricultural establishment, garden tools, &c., twenty lots of round timber.
Carriage and Saddlery.—Fashionable Clarence, a Jaunting Car, Chariot, Bath Chair, Sociable, pony; excellent double and single Harness, and a large number of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles, Horse Clothing and Stable Furniture.
A Pleasure Boat and a large car raft to carry a carriage or other vehicle across a river, and now in use on the Barrow; a desirable purchase for those who have a river in their domain.
The splendid Household Furniture, embracing the extensive supply of first-class bedding, with all the usual furniture appropriate to a dozen of bedchambers.
Drawing-room—Circular, oblong, card, work and writing tables; dwarf bookcases, modern chairs, easy chairs, sofas and couches; a nearly new velvet carpet, and four window curtains of plain pompeian woollen stuff, chimney mirror, and sundry ornaments.
Dining-room—Capital set of dining tables of rich mahogany, finely polished (cost £50), on four frames, extending 17ft. x 5ft. 8in, adequate to seat twenty persons; eighteen chairs in haircloth; pedestal sideboard and Garde-du-vin; writing table and two round dumb waiters &c., and a velvet carpet, nearly new; study, hall, and stair furniture, &c.
China, delf, glass, house linen, &c.—Long dinner service of Mason's China, morning, dessert, and evening ditto; cut glass, &c.; comprising decanters, jugs, tumblers, butter's pantry ditto; about twenty damask table cloths in every size, two hundred napkins and tray cloths, twenty dozen of towels, thirty pairs of sheets, with pillow cases, and servants' bedroom linen in lots.
May be viewed a day or two prior to sale, and the Auctioneers will be happy to supply any further particulars to intending purchasers, applying with stamped envelope addressed to their furnishing warerooms, 135, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin. It is intended to sell all the outdoor matters on the Third Day, unless duly advertised otherwise.
Purchasers to pay five per cent. commission.

Insurances.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH LAW LIFE OFFICE.
HEAD OFFICE,
12, WATERLOO-PLACE, LONDON.
Established, 1839.
This Office, having the largest Subscribed Capital of any Company in Life Assurance, combines the advantages of perfect security and moderate premiums, and its business embraces every description of Assurance, Endowments, and Annuities.
LOANS ON FIVE PER CENT.
Advanced on Personal Security and Otherwise, along with Life Assurance.
MATTHEW H. ANDERSON, Agent,
11, SUFFOLK-STREET, DUBLIN.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established A.D. 1803.
INVESTED CAPITAL:
ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED AND NINETY THOUSAND POUNDS.
Fire Insurances effected at the most current rates, upon every description of property. Security unquestionable.
LOSSES PROMPTLY AND LIBERALLY SETTLED.
The Christmas and New Receipts are now ready, and should be taken up within 16 days from 25th inst.
PAUL ASKIN, Agent,
19, TALBOT-STREET, DUBLIN.

WATCH-NIGHT SERVICE.—The Annual Solemn Services, connected with the termination of the Old, and entrance on the New Year, will be held (D.V.), on MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 31st, in METHODIST NEW CHAPEL, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET. The Sermon will be be preached by the Rev. JOHN WHITE.
Subject:—"The Station Which Would Suit the Indestructible Kingdom."
Service to commence at Ten o'clock p.m.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 24, RATHMINES-ROAD,
PRINCIPALS:
REV. CHARLES W. BENSON, A.B., T.C.D.;
FREEMAN C. WILLS, A.B., T.C.D.
Classical Masters—THOMAS TOMLINSON, Sch. and First Classical Sizar, T.C.D, and JAMES CURRAN, Sch. T.C.D.
Science Master—JOHN HOLMES, First Honorman in Science, T.C.D., lately Head Mathematical Master, Royal School, Dungannon.
Hebrew Master—ROBERT CONOLLY, Hebrew Sizar, T.C.D.
French and German Master—Rev. OSCAR KRAHMER, of Jena University.
Writing and Drawing Master—WILLIAM HAYWARD.
A few Boarders received.
The pupils of this School have the exclusive right to a field in the neighbourhood.

Legal Notices.

IN CHANCERY.
ADVERTISEMENT TO CLAIMANTS OR CREDITORS.
Cause Petition under the Court of Chancery, Ireland, Regulation Act, 1850.
In the matter of
John Barre Beresford, Esq., and the Rev. William Montgomery Beresford,
Petitioners;
Albert Kovy, Angus Murray, Mority Weiss, Charles Henry James, Michael Murphy, and Isaac Colhoun and William Gallagher,
Respondents.
WHEREAS, a Cause Petition in the title to this notice mentioned was filed in the proper office of this honorable Court on the 29th day of February last, for the purpose, amongst other things, of ascertaining and declaring the rights of all persons and all charges created or affecting certain sum of £1,384 6s 4, Government New 3 per Cent. Stock, and the dividends which have accrued thereon, now standing in the Accountant-General's books of this honorable Court, to the credit of the matter entitled "Ellen Frances Kovy, by John Errington French, her next friend, Petitioner; Isaac Colhoun, and others, Respondents."
Now, take notice that I require all persons (save those who have already filed claims) having any claim or claims by way of charge or lien on said fund of £1,384 6s 4d, Government Stock, or the dividends accrued thereon, standing in the Accountant-General's books, to the credit aforesaid, to come in within three weeks from the date hereof, and file charges in my office in respect of such claim or claims (at the peril of costs) as they may be advised.
Dated this 18th day of December, 1860.
J. MURPHY, Master in Chancery.
COLHOUN AND SONS, Solicitors, 3, Gardiner's-row, Dublin, and London-derry.

IN CHANCERY.
The Rev. John Grey Porter, Plaintiff;
George Waller Vesey and others, Defendants.
PURSUANT to the Decree in this cause, bearing date 8th July, 1857, I will, on Monday, the 21st day of January, 1861, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, at my Chambers, Inns-quay, city of Dublin, set up and sell to the highest bidder:—
Lot I.—All that and those the dwelling-house, Garden, and Offices thereunto belonging, together with the field or plot of ground adjoining thereto, containing in the whole 2a. 2r. 10p., together with the Road-way or Avenue, containing 3r. perches or thereabouts, being part of the Lands of Booterstown, situate in the Barony of Rathdown, and county of Dublin, now known as Chesterfield House and Parker House.
Lot 2.—The several Mortgages bearing date respectively the 8th day of April and 14th day of April, 1840, and made between Robert Gun Cunningham of the 1st part, Robert George Archibald Hamilton Gun Cunningham of the 2nd part, and the Rev. George Vesey, D.D., of the 3rd part, whereby the Real Estate for life of said Robert George Archibald Hamilton Gun Cunningham, expectant on his surviving his father, said Robert Gun Cunningham, in the Estates known as the Mount Kennedy Estate, Delgany, county Wicklow, was conveyed to said Rev. George Vesey to secure the principal sums of £5,000 and £3,000 respectively, with interest thereon at six pounds per cent., together with the principal sums thereby secured, and six arrears of interest thereon, and also the benefit of the several covenants for payment thereof by said Robert Gun Cunningham and Robert George Archibald Hamilton Gun Cunningham respectively, and which several sums are further secured by two several bonds of said Robert Gun Cunningham of equal date, on which two several judgments were obtained by the said Rev. George Vesey, D.D., in the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland, against said Robert Gun Cunningham, as of Easter Term of 1840, together with the benefit of the proceedings in the Chancery cause of George Waller Vesey against Robert Gun Cunningham and others, by virtue whereof the annual sum of £375 is at present payable by the tenant now in the occupation of the premises, principal sums and interest, and also the principal sum of £500 sterling and interest thereon, at the like rate, secured by the covenant of said Robert Gun Cunningham, the elder, bearing date the 27th October, 1840, and endorsed on said indentures.
Copies of said several indentures may be seen previous to the sale at the office of the plaintiff's solicitor.
Lot 3.—Policy of Assurance No. 12,958, bearing date 4th June, 1818, effected by Reverend George Vesey, deceased, on the life of said Robert Gun Cunningham with the Royal Exchange Assurance Company, for the sum of £6,000, late Irish currency, on which the annual premium of £120 15s 10d is now payable, and admitted by said policy to be twenty-six years at the date thereof.
Lot 4.—Policy of Assurance No. 3,375, bearing date 6th July, 1831, on the life of said Robert Gun Cunningham, effected by said Rev. George Vesey, with the British Commercial Assurance Company, for the sum of £1,000 sterling, whereon the annual premium of £29 is now payable, said Robert Gun Cunningham was by said policy stated to be in his 30th year at the date thereof.
Dated this 21st day of December, 1860.
W. BROOKE.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to
Mr. JOHN COLCLOUGH, Plaintiff's Solicitor, 40, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.

Houses and Lands.

KINGSTOWN.—To be Let, Unfurnished, a handsome, comfortable, and convenient Eight-roomed House, in perfect order, watercloset, &c., within three minutes' walk of the railway station and baths; is a first-rate situation for a professional gentleman or otherwise.—For cards and terms, apply to Mr. RICHARD CUSS and Land Agent, 83, Upper George's-street, Kingstown.

Dress.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS
SWITZER, FERGUSON, AND CO. announce the return of their Buyer with a magnificent assortment of
FANCY CABINET AND JEWELLERY GOODS,
Specially adapted to the present season,
BRACELETS, BROOCHES, CLASPS, SOLITAIRES, DRESS HAIR PINS, LINKS, STUDS, &c.,
ORNAMENTS, WORK BOXES, DRESSING CASES, DISPATCH BOXES, WRITING DESKS, STEREOSCOPES, CHESS AND DRAUGHT BOARDS,
A very choice selection of the Newest, Most Interesting, and Scientific Games, &c.,
THE IMPROVED GAME OF MEDALS AND INVASION OF NAPLES.
COMMERCIAL HALL,
91, 92, & 93, GRAFTON-STREET, & 43 & 44, WICKLOW-STREET,
DUBLIN.

SWITZER, FERGUSON, & CO
Have now prepared an extensive and choice assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
in all the prevailing styles.
HIGHLAND AND INVERNESS CAPES
In immense variety

ORIENTAL AND COLONIAL OUTFITS
Executed with the greatest Despatch and Economy.
Detailed lists of Outfit, with every information, sent free upon application.
J. R. WILSON,
Shirtmaker and Outfitter,
26, NASSAU-STREET (near Grafton-street).

THE COMMERCIAL HOUSE.
SCOTT, BELL, AND CO.
On this day (MONDAY), WEDNESDAY, and during Christmas week, they shall show the following :—
50 pieces Italian Dress Fabric 4½d per yard, full-drops 5s 4½d.
A large lot of Clasp CLOAKS and SHAWLS.
800 Pair of Blankets soiled, from 4s 3d to 8s 9d per pair.
250 Irish Damask Cloths, soiled and slightly damaged, at half price.
A large assortment of Dress Caps, Head Dresses, &c., &c., very cheap.
Fancy Goods for seasonable presents.
2, 3, 4, AND 5, WELLINGTON-QUAY.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.
10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
JAMES MAYFIELD begs most respectfully to acquaint his numerous friends and customers that his annual reduction takes place This Day, and will continue until the 10th of next month.
☞ Parties about to purchase Christmas Gifts and Presents will find a considerable saving by purchasing at his establishment.
The following is a Curtailed List of Stock :—

Gold Watches from £3 10s 0d	Gold Bracelets, " Brooches " Lockets " Signet Rings, " Charms, " Lockets (fit endless variety) " Sleeve Links, " Earrings,	Silver Brooches, " Bracelets, " Chains, " Toothpicks, " Pencil Cases, " Nut Crackers, " Knife, Fork, and Spoon, " Thimbles, &c.
Silver ditto from £2 0s 0d		
Gold Chains, " Chatelaines, " Seals and Keys, " Studs, " Pins,		

PLATE, AND PLATED WARE.
The highest price given for old Gold and Silver, old Watches, &c.
10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
Dublin, December 8th, 1860.
P.S.—A few Second-hand Gold Watches and Chains, at half the original price, suitable for presents.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
R. K. KIRWIN,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLER,
Begs to direct attention to his select Stock of Gold Jewellery, which will be be found both moderate in price and of good quality; also, many Novelties of foreign production suitable for presents—Fans, Head-Pins, Swiss Stag-horn, &c.
The choicest selection of Real Jet Ornaments in the City will be found in this Establishment.
Souvenirs of Hair Jewellery, and every other description of Jewellery made to order.
12, NASSAU-STREET,
Corner of SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
WILLIAM ACHESON begs leave to inform his friends and patrons that his stock consists of an immense variety of Jewellery, Gold and Silver Watches, Plate and Plated Ware, suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. Amongst the Jewellery may be seen fine Gold Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Rings, &c., set with Diamonds, Emeralds, Rubies, and Opal, and every other gem now in estimation.
WILLIAM ACHESON AND CO.,
10, CRAFTON-STREET.
N.B.—Plate, &c., Lent on Hire.

WILLIAM HUG,
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURER,
13, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET, DUBLIN,
Begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry that he has a large assortment of Watches at the following low prices :—Silver Geneva Watches for Young Gentlemen, £2, £2 10s, £3, and £3 10s; Ditto, Lever Watches, £4, £4 10s, £5, and £6; Ladies' Gold Geneva Watches, £5, £6, to £10. Twelve months' warranty will be given with every article sold. The Repairing Department in the above branch of business is conducted by the Proprietor in the most careful manner. A trial is respectfully solicited.
Observe—No. 13, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET, off Dame-street.

THE REGISTERED "MARK" LOCKET AND BREAST-PIN.—The attention of the Brethren is invited to the above, admitted to be the prettiest Masonic Ornament ever introduced, Registered by THOMAS NORTH, Watchmaker, Goldsmith, and Masonic Jeweller, 49, GRAFTON-STREET.

ELEGANT PRESENTS.
Two beautiful French Gilt Time Pieces, and One Marble do. with 14-day best finished movements, striking the hours and quarters.
A Lady's first-class Gold Skeleton Lever Watch and fine Gold Chain.
A fine Gold Snake Bracelet Set with five large Emeralds.
A Lady's Gold Watch and Gold Chain, £5 10s.
A First-class Silver Plated Tea Set, of the newest design, and three large Plated Waiters, to be sold considerably under the first cost immediately.
JOHN PRESCOTT'S,
Watch and Clock Manufactory,
9, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.

FINGAL PIN, FINGAL EARRINGS, } Registered.
FINGAL SLEEVE-LINKS,
The above are copies of an Irish Antique, now in possession of the Manufacturer.
THOMAS BRUNKER, Watchmaker, and direct Importer of French Clocks, 111, Grafton-street, opposite the Provost's.

ALARM AND STRIKING CLOCKS, Set in Mahogany Frame and Glass Cover, for 7s 6d. Engaged Five Years to keep correct time. Sent carefully packed to any part of Ireland with directions for One Shilling extra.
Please Direct to WM. BRODRICK AND SONS,
Watch and Clock Manufacturers,
No. 16, ESSEX-QUAY, Dublin.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS
Patronised by the Queen.
SAMUELS,
29, NASSAU-STREET
By Appointment, Carver in Bog Oak to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.
A large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches and Jewellery, at remarkably Low Prices.

THE VERY BEST SPOONS AND FORKS.
Twenty Years' experience has fully established that the Plated Forks and Spoons sold by
WATERHOUSE and COMPANY
possess all the elegance and durability of Solid Silver, and may be had at one-fourth its cost.
For detailed List of Prices, apply at the Manufacturers',
WATERHOUSE and COMPANY,
26, DAME-STREET.

ELECTRO-PLATE, WITH 25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT OFF.
WILLIAM ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has several articles in the first quality Electro-Plate equal to new, which he can sell at a discount of 25 per cent. off.

	Present Price
A Set of Dish Covers, 13 Guineas	£10
Do. Cornice Dishes and Warmer, 20 gs.	£32
A Soup Tureen, 12 gs.	£10
A Coffee Tray, 12 gs.	£10
A Three-Arm Epergne, 28 gs.	£36
A Tea and Coffee Service, 18 gs.	£14
Four Sauce Tureens, 20 gs.	£15

An Inspection is respectfully solicited by
WILLIAM ACHESON AND CO.,
109, GRAFT.N-STREET.
N.B.—Plate, &c., Lent on Hire.

GARIBALDI'S CHRISTMAS PRESENTS—
For Old and Young, and suited to all classes !!!
THE ROYAL LILLIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK,
only 5s. 6d. or 6d. 6d.!!!
A Written Engagement for Five Years.
J. DE ROLLA and SON,
The real and only genuine Manufacturers,
14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN.
Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order or Stamps.
Patronised by H.M. the Queen.
All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired.

CHRISTMAS AND EASTER GIFTS.
WILLIAM BRODRICK & SON,
Licentiate Gold and Silver Smiths,
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.—A.D., 1818.
A new selection of Gold and Silver WATCHES and CLOCKS in great variety;
BAROMETERS, &c.
Gentlemen's Gold extra-jewelled Lever Watches, with Gold and hard Enamelled Dials, from £9 to £10, £12, £13, and £15 each.
Ladies' Gold extra-jewelled Lever Watches, at £8, £9, and £10 each.
Ladies' very handsome pattern Gold Geneva Watches, from £4 to £5, £6, and £7 each—warranted in perfect good going order.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Rings, modern and antique. Set Rings, with precious stones, from 5s to 6s, 12s, 15s, and 20s each.
Gentlemen's Ancient and Modern Soiled Stone Rings, and for Gentlemen's Ancient and Modern Soiled Stone Rings, and for Gentlemen's Ancient and Modern Soiled Stone Rings, and for

was searched afterwards by the police, a pistol with a spring bayonet was found, and a morocco pocket-book, containing, with copper caps and powder, the original invoice procured from Messrs. Hyam.

Then, in a dark portion of the stable, close under the wall, was found a grave, ready dug, of capacity sufficient to hold four or five bodies. The clay was placed carefully at the side, the stones were laid apart to be placed in their old positions, and a shovel and pickaxe lay against the wall, ready for work.

There cannot be a doubt that murder of the most horrible description was intended, and that more than one murder was designed. The plan seems to have been to select goods, and then to assassinate and bury the porters who brought them. It would be supposed, if the orders were extensive, that the porters had received the money and absconded with it. The whole attempt—the hiring of the stable, the digging of the grave for the future victims, the purchase of the goods, and the final struggle—while it recalls in some respects the murder perpetrated by the Mannings, far surpasses it in the cool and long-continued premeditation of the criminal. The question is, whether this was the murderer's first attempt? Are there any missing under similar circumstances? It is startling to think that a clergyman called to visit a sick bed, a physician summoned to attend a pretended patient, a passer-by entreated to perform some act of charity, might be savagely done to death, and never heard of

The police, it is said, know the individual who attempted the deed, but have not as yet found him. They have abundant clues to his detection. Who hired the stable? Can the shopman of Hyam identify his person? Where was the pistol purchased? From whom were the shovel and pickaxe procured? Can anyone be found to identify the pocketbook? There are numberless ways in which these things may serve to put the police on the right track. The safety of all require that this man be discovered, and the gang with which he is connected. The detective police of this city have now an opportunity of proving that they are able to detect.

It is commented lately, not on the "Ecclesiastical Commissioners," but respecting the terms on which money could be procured from that body for the purpose of building glebe houses for the clergy where glebe houses do not exist, or of repairing or enlarging them where they do. We objected to the heavy interest of 4 per cent. charged to the clergy of the church for church purposes, on money belonging to the church. The method pursued is like the process of seizing an estate, and then charging the holder of a life interest a heavy sum for the loan of a trifling pittance out of the proceeds. The Ecclesiastical "Commissioners, as empowered by law, have sold many landed estates the property of the church. The universal impression was that these proceeds were kept in the shape of "a floating balance" at the bank. It would appear, however, from the apparently inspired statement of a morning contemporary, that the proceeds, under the name of a "perpetuity fund," is vested in stock, and, consequently, bears interest either of 3 or 3½ per cent. This makes no difference whatever as respects the pressure of the charge upon the clergy. It proves this, however, that in order to render residence upon a benefice possible, the clergy must pay to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, for the loan of church funds, 1 per cent., or a half per cent. more than that body could obtain from other sources on equal security. As to the improper inference "that some parties were trading "on this money, and enriching themselves at the "expense of the church," it is not ours. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners must give credit for this suggestion to the defender of their recently published rules—the *Daily Express*.

We objected to these "rules"—no matter by whom drawn up, or on what authority—that they are harsh, and will prove the source of great expense to the clergy who hold small benefices. It is unjust *that the holder* or successive holders of a living for the next thirty years should provide at his or their own expense, or suffer, that a curate may be appointed thereafter. Why should the incumbents of small livings be compelled to provide free residences for their successors? Moreover, why should an incumbent pay interest on the loan of church property to enable him to provide a residence, not only for himself, but for all future incumbents? Why should this "perpetuity fund" *be increased* at the expense of the clergy? Would it not be quite enough if it were kept undiminished? The perpetuity fund would not be lessened one farthing thirty years hence if portions of it were lent out *without interest*, to be repaid by annual instalments, spreading over a number of years. We cannot see the benevolence or the charity of increasing this perpetuity fund for the future, by muleting the clergy for the present.

We objected, and still object, to the complicated, troublesome, and expensive processes marked out by these rules. Architects, builders, and contractors must be applied to, to give estimates. If there be stones, or trees, or old materials on the glebe, these must be valued by competent authority. There must be documents drawn up in all due form, of course by solicitors; these must be served upon the interested parties, perhaps by those mysterious officers called "Apostles." If episcopal patronage be extended so as to comprise builders, architects, and contractors, who will not work without fees, episcopal trouble will be multiplied enormously. It is idle to say that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners are only the executive, and that the Legislature alone is to blame. Who drew up the bill which gave these powers? Are we to be told that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners were not consulted on the matter, and that its regulations were not approved of by them? The dignity and character of many members of the Ecclesiastical Commission are such as call for the veneration of all; but we fear that this Commission, like so many others, is formed of high personages, who are members of innumerable boards, and whose proper functions prevent their devoting the necessary attention to documents drawn up by their agents.

It would have been highly satisfactory if the defenders of these rules had authoritatively informed the clergy that the preliminary charges, architects' fees, solicitors' costs, &c., would be defrayed by the Commissioners, or that the solicitors and architects of the board should prepare plans and mortgages free of charge. It would have assumed the appearance of equity if the additional interest charged, say by the Legislature, over and above what could be obtained elsewhere, was intended to defray the preliminary costs. We quite agree with the sentiment, that there ought to be a mutual good understanding between the clergy and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, but how can this good understanding exist if one party must, under compulsion, suffer by the "administration" of the other? The present clergy must *increase* the perpetuity fund; they must pay all preliminary expenses, which we foresee will be great; and they must provide, out of their own pockets, fit and proper residences for their successors for all time, with the most submissive feeling and the most unlimited self-sacrifice.

The *Times* on the Capture of Pekin:—

The whole story of the taking of Pekin is now before us. If we had ever anticipated such an event in earlier days we must have accompanied it in imagination with bells ringing and cannons firing, and public rejoicings over the happy successes of our arms, and Britannia weeping over the losses of her blood-victory. We cannot help it if the great city was not bombarded for three days and three nights, as some seem to have wished, or if the besieged did not, as those Pekinites did when the Tartar hordes besieged it many centuries ago, shoot forth gold and silver ingots upon the advancing foe. But we have done better than this. We have raised the dusty pall of ages which has hung over this great mystery. Here it is before the world. We may all gaze at it and be satisfied; and the siege itself has not cost us a man or a horse, or a sorrow to any human being. Would that we could say as much for all the preceding operations! By means of one of these losses the story, as we had hoped to tell it, is unfortunately lost for ever. We had, however, anticipated some of the facts which we recount to-day, and we had so explained the telegrams, by applying to them what knowledge exists here as to the history of the country in which the operations are going on, and the customs of its people, that an almost marvellous coincidence now appears between our articles of a fortnight since and the letters which are printed in our columns to-day. If we are now giving a passing remark to this very remarkable proof of the correctness with which the outline of an event may sometimes be reasoned out, it is only that it may be remembered how, while most of our public speakers and some of our public writers were wandering in mazes lost, predicting the most disastrous events, and advising the most absurd courses of action, it was quite possible by a moderate acquaintance with the subject to foresee the natural course of events, and to judge closely of probabilities even in the affairs of China.

The occupation of Pekin, as was already known from the telegrams, was effected without a life lost or a cannon shot fired; but what we had not previously been directly told is, that no sooner were the soldiers at the gate than the officers of the Staff could, with very slender escort, go about the city, and, without molestation, make choice of quarters for the Ambassadors. Like everything else in China, Pekin has turned out an enormous sham. Much of the same sort was Canton, and greater only because more loudly vaunted. At Canton we found vast palaces with gardens and parks, and deer browsing within a walled city. But the palaces were unfurnished and uninhabited, huge bats hanging from the ceilings, with inches deep of ordure upon the floors, showing that they had been undisturbed for many years, and the gardens and parks had gone back to jungle, in which the bamboo grew strong and the deer found a rea covert. The same state of things has been found at Pekin. It was hardly possible to find in the city a suitable habitation for European noblemen. In the provincial city people thought they had found a reason for this in the temporary character of the public appointments; but as this reason will not apply to Pekin we must seek further down for the source of this general decay; to find perhaps its plausible cause in the general insecurity which prevails under this suspicious and tyrannical Government, and renders it unsafe even for great officers of State to make a display of magnificence or wealth. All seems to have been drawn to the Imperial palace and to the palace outside the gates. There it was that the magnificence of the empire had been gathered. There, in the abode of the despot, amid the presents of our Charles II., and of our George III., and the votive offerings of the Portuguese and of other tribute-bearers, the precious articles which Chinamen were too timorous to keep were hoarded. It was, or it ought to have been, impossible not to see that this was the proper and obvious public property which should be made accountable in punishment of an atrocious public crime. It was equally obvious that when punishment had been inflicted some indemnity should be required, and Ambassadors and Generals upon the spot saw the circumstances in the same light as we saw them here in England. The papers are scarcely a fortnight old in which we urged upon the Government the adoption of this policy, if the proceedings should yet be so long protracted as to allow of any interference from home. But already that punishment had been solemnly inflicted, not in a moment of anger, but by the deliberate decision of the chiefs of the British expedition. "It has long since," says Sir Hope Grant, in his proclamation of the 16th October, "come to light that the officers and men treacherously seized have been subjected to usage so barbarous that several of them have died. This atrocity, for which the Chinese authorities alone are responsible, they must be made to expiate, and as it appears that the persons before mentioned, who were captured in violation of the usage which protects those who pass between hostile armies, were first maltreated at the Palace of Yuen-ming-Yuen, the Commander-in-Chief, has decided upon the complete destruction of the buildings thereto belonging; and further, upon the exaction of a sum of money, to be paid in compensation for what they have suffered, and for the survivors of the party seized, or to the families of those who have lost their lives in captivity." We had also urged that the next step should be, in mercy to the people, and in order to direct the blows where they ought to fall, against the Imperial Palace in the centre of the city, if any further step were necessary. This was the threat which we now find was actually used by Lord Elgin to bring the Prince of Kung upon his knees, and it succeeded. He was rude to the last. Even in his own Board of Ceremonies he tried to omit an act of courtesy towards Lord Elgin, but the terror of his surrounding Mantchus, who knew that they were responsible for foreigners who had passed in their book of rites as closely as they themselves had, brought him back to a recollection of his position, and even the last act of politeness to an equal honoured as a guest was paid to the representative of England in the city of Pekin, and in the face of the people. How simple and fearless those humble people were! They have stood aloof from the war, and have left it to be fought out by the Tartars and the Mandarins. We must smile to see them peeping through the ranks of British soldiery, and as they had in kindness held up the fathers of the prisoners, had shared their food with them in their cells, so they pressed forward to peer into the window of Lord Elgin's sedan to look without apprehension in the face of the great Englishman. The Chinese people have no quarrel with us, and no fear of us, even when we are scattering their Tartar masters, and even when we are destroying the palace of the greatest of all the Tartars. They owe them no benefits, and they give them no love. Their only feeling towards us is a feeling of curiosity. There is a story current among the English residents in China, that when an Englishman once appeared at a window overlooking the execution-ground at Canton, the prisoner—some poor up-country creature condemned as a rebel—caught sight of him. He was just raising his head upon the board, but, springing up, he uttered the common exclamation of astonishment, and then, after one long stare, quietly laid his head down again, and was beheaded. They are always very curious, but they are never of their own accord hostile. It is important that we should note upon all occasions the conduct of the common people towards us when they are not excited to annoy us by the Mandarins. Every instance shows how justly we may hold these Mandarins responsible for breaches of the peace in the form of popular tumult, for they alone are the cause of it, if, indeed, the Europeans should be unoffending. It is singular that this class should have such power for evil, seeing that they seem to have so little power for good—that they do not preserve from decay either the cities or the public works, or protect the public peace, or the industry or the commerce of the Empire; and that they are like the bats which hang from the rafters of their mouldering palaces—emblems only of the progress of all things in China towards utter rottenness.

These, however, are now our good allies. We have made peace with them, and their Emperor is coming back again to his capital, to live, we hope, a wiser man in a wiser Court. They have now had enough of arms. The only hope for China is now in peace. Periodical famines and never-ceasing rapine do not go to form a system which any sane man can wish to last in a kingdom as large as Europe; but, if these Tartars will let us alone, the reformation of abuses or the change of dynasty must be left to the Chinese themselves, and we must help to raise them in the scale of social comfort and social intelligence until they can see their true interests, and reform their inimitable abuses for themselves. Nothing would have been easier, as the Tartars have themselves admitted by their prompt submission, than to have called in the Taipings and to have handed the whole Government over to them, and so to have swept away the Tartar dynasty for ever. But what would be justifiable as an act of warfare would be utterly unwarrantable as a mere piece of statecraft. We are once again neutrals, but we are not bound so far to refuse to recognise the existence of the Taipings as to abstain from opening negociations with them for free communication with the districts they hold.

We must effect this before we can gather the full fruits of this treaty. Beyond this, we must restrain with a firm hand those Europeans who will too certainly take advantage of the new provisions to go up the rivers and behave like pirates there, and also those other Europeans who by fraud and force will attempt to set at nought the Custom-house arrangements established by the Chinese under European supervision at the different ports. While we exact equity we must do equity. We have earned a right to give a warning, and we do solemnly warn our people at home that if smuggling and piracy be still allowed to be carried on by Europeans as they have been, and, indeed, as they partially still are, they will cost us dear.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Friday.

Now all the pantomines have been inaugurated, and the different managers have the benefit of newspaper advice and criticism. The press, as a general rule, give the lead to Drury-lane, with its original piece, "Peter Wilkins." The scenery was beautiful, especially "A Visit to Elfin Land, in the Crystal Sphere," and the banyan tree under which the Flying Women reposed. Taken as a whole, the pantomime was successful, but more through the abilities of the performers than the intrinsic merit of the libretto.

Equally successful was Covent-garden, one of whose scenes—that before the transformation, representing a wreck-strewn shore—was a decided masterpiece. The harlequinade passed off very well, with the exception of a rather startling occurrence which scared the audience for a time. A mass of the scenery fell forward with a crash, overthrowing a number of persons who were on the stage. Fortunately no one was hurt, and the performance proceeded subsequently "as merry as a grig."

The Princess' was not so well attended as it deserved. I think I gave you a sketch of the pantomime—"Robinson Crusoe." The performance was very fair; the chief attraction being Mons. Espinose, and Middle, Dumilatre, celebrated dancers. The gallery audience behaved in the most uncivilised manner, cat-calling and whistling, for the mere love of interruption.

Robson, at the Olympic, of course, achieved a decided success in "Timour the Tartar." One, however, must have seen the original melodrama produced, a good many years ago, to appreciate the wit of the travestie.

The Strand came forth with "Cinderella," which interesting character was essayed by Miss Maria Simpson, a favourite, if I mistake not, at your Queen's Theatre some years ago. There were lots of pretty girls, for which this little theatre is famous, and these, with Miss Rosina Wright's dancing, make the pair pass off very well.

"Endymion at St. James' was only remarkable for its puns, which were as thick as leaves in Vallombrosa." Poole has made the fortune of "Blue Beard at the Adelphi. It is one of the neatest burlesques that has appeared for some time. Paul Bedford, as an Oriental flunkey, created uproarious mirth. The "Golden Fawn" is continued as usual.

"Lalla Rookh" was produced at the "Victoriar Theatre, the tr[illegible] of all grades and conditions of Co[illegible] was in great force, and

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.
TIMES OFFICE,
Four o'clock, a.m.

THE PEACE WITH CHINA.

Mr. Loch, bearing the treaty of peace and Lord Elgin's dispatches to the Foreign Office, and the Honourable Major Anson, bearing Sir Hope Grant's dispatches to the War Office, arrived in town at a late hour on Thursday night. Yesterday morning the usual order was given, and the salutes in honour of the peace were fired in St. James' Park, and by the Tower guns. The British indemnity amounts to about £2,900,000.

AMERICA—THE SECESSION QUESTION.

LONDONDERRY, FRIDAY EVENING.—The Montreal Company's steamship Canadian, with dates from Portland to the 14th instant, touched at Moville shortly after 11 to-day, and landed all her mails, consisting of 113 bags. She encountered very heavy easterly gales, and lost one man during her passage.

The North Briton had arrived out.

A number of Southern members of Congress assembled in Washington on the 13th. All those present signed a declaration to their constituents, recommending a speedy and absolute separation of each Slave-holding State from the Union. They state the argument is exhausted; that all hope of relief in the Union, through the agency of committees, congressional legislation, or constitutional amendments, is extinguished, and they trust the South will not be deceived by appearances, on the pretence of new guarantees. The Republicans are resolute in purpose to grant nothing that will or ought to satisfy the South. "In our judgment the honour, safety, and independence of the Southern people can be found only in a Southern confederacy, the inevitable result of a separate State secession." The publication of this manifesto produced a progressing effect upon the Conservatives, who say they are satisfied that the Southern members are opposed to any compromise.

There was an exciting debate in the Washington Cabinet on Major Anderson's demand for reinforcements at Fort Moultrai, which was refused. Secretary Cass spoke warmly in favour of the demand, and the result was so displeasing to him that he resigned. His resignation has created a great impression.

General Scott had expressed the opinion that additional forces should be sent to South Carolina, for the protection of the public property.

The President, however, is opposed to such an increase, being confident that it would be only to augment the present reinforcements.

It was rumoured that Senator Douglas would shortly declare in Senate that it was the duty of the President to resist secession by force. The Persian Committee has granted extraordinary powers to the President for a war in Bolivia. Castillia is to raise 30,000 men.

The North Star, from Aspinwall, had arrived at New York, bringing 1,000,000 dollars in treasure.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

DEC. 14TH.—A special dispatch from Mound City, of the 8th inst., says that all is quiet, no arrests have been made, and Montgomery and the other leaders are not to be found. General Harney wished to declare martial law, but the Governor would not consent, preferring that the United States Marshal should make the arrests, and the prisoners be tried by martial law.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, DEC. 14.—Financial affairs are improving, especially exchanges. A large business was done to day in bills on London, at 102½ to 103¼ for prime commercial paper. Markets are good, but little doing; the rates being above the views of remitters. Stock market closed lower. Illinois Central Scrip, 58¢; New York Central Railroad, ½ to ¾; Erie, 28½. Cotton steady; sales 2,800 bales, at 10 c middling uplands. Flour has a declining tendency for State and Western; sales, 18,800 barrels. Superfine State, 4 dols. and 50c to 4 dols. 60c. Corn dull; sales 49,000, and unsettled. Rice firm. Sugar and coffee steady. Molasses heavy. Spirits of turpentine firm. Rosin dull. Freights to Liverpool, cotton, 9.32.

NEW ORLEANS, DEC. 13.—Cotton sales to-day 10,000 bales, prices easier; quotations unchanged; freights to Liverpool, 9-16ths to 7-8ths.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Empress Eugenie is not now allowed to attend the meetings of the Council of Ministers as formerly.

A marriage is arranged to take place between the eldest daughter of Lord John Russell and the eldest son of the Bishop of Durham.

LONDONDERRY, FRIDAY EVENING.—The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's Steamer Nova Scotia arrived here at 4 a.m. this morning, and sailed for Portland about 4 p.m., all well.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.—This department will be closed for business, until the 31st instant, according to custom.

NOVAS CRICKET GROUND.—The large pond in Blessington-park has been so thickly frozen for the last week, that besides affording amusement to large numbers of sliders and some very expert skaters, a set of juveniles, to commemorate the *big frost*, have had some good games of cricket on it. What will the Eleven of All Ireland say to this?

INQUEST.—Dr. Kirwan held an inquest yesterday, upon the body of a child, named Bridget Doyle, aged three years, who was burnt in the head and neck in the kitchen of No. 41, College-street, on the 27th inst. Margaret Doyle, Mother of the deceased, deposed that about two o'clock on Thursday, she went out of a message, and left deceased and two other children in the room; there was a fire in the latter, but no grown person there; deceased told witness that her clothes took fire from some slips of paper thrown upon the grate; she did not blame any person for the accident; when witness returned home the child had been removed to the hospital. A woman, named Mary Daly, corroborated the above testimony. Michael Cogan, resident pupil of Richmond Hospital, deposed that when the child was brought there she was very much burnt; everything was done for her, but in vain, and she expired yesterday morning from the effects of the injuries received. A verdict of accidental death from burns.

ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.—On Wednesday evening last, 26th inst., as a young lad, named Kelly, was amusing himself sliding on the Royal Canal at Mullingar, the ice suddenly gave way in the very centre, and he became immersed in about eight feet depth of water. Fortunately, one of the M. G. W. Railway officials happened to be near enough to witness the occurrence, and, with most commendable promptitude, went to the assistance of the lad, and succeeded in throwing him a rope, by which he finally extricated him from his perilous position.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On the morning of Monday last, 24th December, a young man named Sharry, resident in Killucan, county Westmeath, went out to amuse himself shooting, and having discharged his fowling-piece, incautiously put the powder flask into his trousers pocket, where was also a box of detonating caps. Having occasion to make a trifling leap shortly after, the caps contained in the box exploded, communicated with the powder in the flask, and, terrible to relate, literally tore open the side of the unhappy young man. On being brought home, afflicted parents' residence, immediate surgical aid was procured, and everything that the most skilful treatment could accomplish was speedily done to alleviate his sufferings, and save, if possible, his life, but in vain. He lingered a few brief hours in excruciating agony, and then expired. The deceased was a fine young man, aged 22 or 23 years, and of excellent character. His sad and untimely end is the subject of unfeigned regret to all who knew him.

THE ALLIED FORCES AT PEKIN.

(From the special correspondence of the London *Times*.)

CAPTURE AND FATE OF THE PRISONERS.

OCT. 27.—Mr. Parkes, who had left Tungchow early in the morning for the purpose of starting a market, and undertaking in which his repute is well established, as he passed through Chang-kia-wan, an old market town between four and five miles south of Tungchow, found the roads thronged with cavalry and preparations for a general action well under way. He despatched Mr. Henry Loch, Lord Elgin's private secretary, who was with him, to inform Sir Hope Grant of this rock ahead, and himself galloped back to Tungchow to obtain some explanation or this movement from the Prince Tsai and Muhyin, the Imperial Commissioners with whom the original agreement about the camping-ground had been made. These gentlemen's replies to his queries were so far from satisfactory that he resolved to re-assemble all those who had accompanied him and to beat a retreat. Mr. Loch had obtained the general's permission, as soon as he had delivered his message, to join Mr. Parkes, and with him came Major Brabazon, R.A. The party farther included Mr. De Norman, first attaché to the Legation, and Mr. Bowlby, your correspondent. They were escorted by 19 sowars and 1 dragoon, under the command of Lieut. Anderson, djutant of Fane's Horse, a gallant man and much esteemed. The party were surrounded shortly after they got clear of Chang-kia-wan, still without menace. Mr. Parkes and Mr. Loch, quitting the rest in order to obtain Prince Sang-ko-lin-sin's leave to continue their journey, were led by a Mandarin to the point at which the said Prince had pitched his tent, and were there seized and thrown down before him. They saw their companions no more. From the statements of some of the sowars since released, it appears that Lieutenant Anderson refused to allow them to cut their way out, relying on the protection of the two flags of truce with which they were provided. He and they were carried, with Major Brabazon and some French officers and men similarly entrapped, to Tungchow; thence, as it would seem, to Yuen-ming-yuen, where the Emperor was still residing; and thence, some of them, if not all, into Pekin, to be subsequently distributed throughout the country in sections of four or five, at different cities within from 30 to 40 miles of the capital. Two of their number, Brabazon and the Abbe de Lue, a missionary attached to General de Montauban, had turned off on the morning of the 19th, halfway between Tungchow and Pekin, as the sowars understood, for the purpose of communicating with the allied Commanders-in-Chief, who, having driven Sang-ko-lin-sin from his position north of Chang-kia-wan with considerable loss, were encamped about that town. Mr. Parkes and Mr. Loch, with a few others, were carried into Pekin on the 18th, and remained in durance till the 8th of October, when, to the great delight of all their acquaintance, they re-appeared, little if any the worse for their confinement. With them was one sowar, M. d'Escayrac, a French civilian, and four of his humbler countrymen. M. d'Escayrac's wrists were in unawful condition from the cords with which they had been mercilessly tied.

The Chinese authorities had given notice that on the 12th some more of the prisoners still remaining in their hands would be given up, and accordingly in the course of the day eight Sikhs were brought into camp, but no Bowlby or Brabazon, as had been hoped for against

were the Sikhs able to give us any tidings of them. We had not, however, long to wait for these. On the 14th two more Sikhs, who turned out to be the last of the survivors, were released, and from them we learnt that Bowlby and Phipps, the private of the King's Dragoon Guards, had, like De Norman, Anderson, and the two sowars, whose fate I was enabled to communicate to you by last mail, been unable to survive the brutal treatment to which they had been subjected during the earlier period of their imprisonment. On the same day that the abovementioned two Sikhs came in, the bodies of De Norman, Anderson, and two Sikhs arrived in carts, and on the 16th those of Bowlby, Phipps, and two other Sikhs; those of four more Sikhs which were brought in on the 17th completed, with the survivors, the entire party that had been taken on the 18th of September, with one exception, that of poor Brabazon, whose fate for some time remained enveloped in mystery. Twenty-six, in all, were captured—seven Englishmen, 19 Sikhs; of these two Englishmen (Parkes and Loch) and 11 Sikhs were released, and four Englishmen (De Norman, Bowlby, Anderson, and Phipps) with eight Sikhs, died of their sufferings. Brabazon alone continued missing. Accounts subsequently received left us in no doubt, however, either as to the fact of his death or of the way in which it happened. Though the earliest of them all, in point of time, it was perhaps the happiest death, for he was saved much of the sufferings the others underwent. No attempt was made by the Mandarins to produce his body, and when they were asked what had become of him, they said two Europeans had been beheaded by order of the General commanding at Pah-li-chow, when that position was attacked by the allied armies on the morning of the 21st of September, and their bodies thrown into the canal.

It was on the 17th that the remains of poor De Norman, Anderson, Bowlby, and Phipps were consigned to the grave. At noon of that day we all assembled to bear them to their resting-place. Rude coffins were each on a separate gun-carriage. A portion of the King's Dragoon Guards and Irregular Cavalry formed the advance; a body of infantry followed, with the band playing the *Dead March*. Lord Elgin and Sir Hope Grant were chief mourners. The pall-bearers were the members of the Embassy and the Commander-in-Chief's Staff. Fane and some officers of his regiment, and some men of the King's Dragoon Guards. Parkes and Loch, who had shared their captivity, but had escaped almost by a miracle the fate of these their poor companions, walked on either side of De Norman's coffin. Numbers of officers of both armies, including the French Commander-in-Chief, closed the procession. The Russian Minister, General Ignatieff—with that consideration and in the liberal spirit which have distinguished him in all his intercourse with the army ever since their first landing at Pehtang—had placed the Russian cemetery at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief. They were all buried in one grave; the service was performed by the chaplain to the forces, the Rev. Mr. M'Gee; and one of the most striking occurrences was the presence at the grave, in their vestments of a Roman Catholic and Greek priest, who joined their prayers to ours over the remains of our murdered countrymen.

ADVANCE UPON PEKIN.

To reach the Emperor and the Mandarins was the great object and the great difficulty.

There seemed two ways of arriving at this result: one was by capturing and holding the imperial city of Pekin; the other was by the destruction of Yuen-ming-yuen, the favourite palace of the Emperor, and where the cruelties to the prisoners were first commenced.

At Yuen-ming-yuen the tablets of the dynasty were preserved, on the safety of which, in the opinion of the Chinese, the existence of the present reigning family depends. By the people the palace was held in great veneration, from its being the constant residence of the Emperor, and the place where all the great princes and nobles of the empire assembled; the gardens and buildings were famed for their beauty throughout China, and immense sums were expended yearly on their maintenance. It was the scene of all the intrigues and gaieties of the Court. It was there that the great receptions and levees were held, and there that the Emperor had his concerts, evening parties, and private theatricals, when, it is said, he mixed on more familiar terms with those invited than we imagined could exist in the ceremonious Court of Pekin, an obeisance to the Emperor on his entering and leaving the hall of reception being the only ceremony performed.

The high walls and open spaces that surround the Imperial city inside Pekin, separating it entirely from the city itself, would, to a certain extent, have protected the people from injury in the event of an attack having been made upon it, but the Allied Commanders-in-Chief felt themselves precluded from adopting this course on account of the conditions they had granted to the Chinese on the surrender of the An-ting Gate. The destruction of Yuen-ming-yuen was therefore finally decided on. The English, in the course they have followed, acted entirely by themselves, the French Commander-in-Chief being opposed to the destruction of Yuen-ming-yuen, fearing it might preclude any chance that existed of coming to an arrangement with the Chinese Government; but Sir Hope Grant and Lord Elgin were not men to pass lightly over the want of good faith on the part of the Emperor of China. The more indifference Lord Elgin displayed about signing the convention or coming to terms the more alarmed the Chinese Government became, and the more pressing for a day to be named to exchange the ratification of the Treaty.

On the 18th of October Sir John Mitchell's division marched to Yuen-ming-yuen; they met with no resistance—not a Tartar soldier was to be seen. On his arrival he disposed his force for the proper and systematic carrying out of his orders.

From the place that was seized by the French on the 6th of October it was at least six or seven miles before the last building of Yuen-ming-yuen was reached. This was at the foot of the first range of hills that bound the plain to the north of Pekin. Over this large extent of ground were gardens, palaces, temples, and pagodas, on artificial hills, some of them 300 and 400 feet in height, with forest trees of all kinds covering their sides, through the green foliage of which were seen the yellow-tiled roofs of the various Imperial residences, which, accidentally detached from the surrounding wooded hills, with two or three islands on it, with picturesque buildings, joined to the mainland by quaint, but beautiful stone bridges. On one side of the lake, extending upwards of two miles, winding in and out among grottoes and through flower gardens, roofed in by flowering creepers, was the favourite walk of the Emperor and his Court; in some places, where the palaces came to the water's edge, the walk was carried past them on a light and beautiful stone terrace overhanging the lake. The high mountains of Tartary in the background made it, while it certainly was one of the most curious, also one of the most beautiful scenes I had ever beheld.

Two days were required effectually to set fire to and destroy all the buildings and walks of Yuen-ming-yuen. Much valuable property that it was impossible to remove was destroyed. It is said that it exceeded two millions sterling, exclusive of the building.

ENTRANCE OF LORD ELGIN AND SIR HOPE GRANT INTO PEKIN.

On the morning of the 24th Lord Elgin and Sir Hope Grant entered the An-ting gate, accompanied by an escort of the cavalry and 100 officers from the regiments in Pekin. The Commander-in-Chief, with the headquarters and his personal Staff, rode a little in front of Lord Elgin, who was carried in his State chair by sixteen Chinese, dressed in scarlet; his horse, saddled, was led behind him, and the members of the Embassy rode on either side.

The 2nd Division, under Sir Robert Napier, lined the streets, and as Lord Elgin passed followed at intervervals, taking up strategical positions along the line of route, in case treachery was intended by the Chinese. Considerable crowds lined both sides of the road; they were extremely orderly, merely evincing great curiosity to get a glimse at the "Great Barbarian" by attempting to peep into his chair as he passed by.

CEREMONIAL OF THE CONVENTION.

The Board of Ceremonies is about three miles and a half from the An-ting Gate, and it was past 3 o'clock before the procession arrived there. Dense crowds surrounded the entrance and filled the streets and squares in front and on every side of it. The guard formed up on either side of the courtyard, where the dais on which the ceremony was to take place opened. The officers ranged themselves on the left of the dais, the place of honour, and on the right were assembled a number of Mandarins. At the back of the dais were two small tables and chairs, that on the left for Lord Elgin, the one on the right for Prince Kung. Close to Lord Elgin's chair was another for the Commander-in-Chief; on either side, at right angles, were ten small tables and chairs for the high officers of each nation; behind them again was another row, for the accommodation of other officers.

As Lord Elgin's chair entered the gate the troops presented arms, and the bands played "God save the Queen." His chair was carried to the front of the dais, when Prince Kung advanced to receive him, accompanied by all the Mandarins. A cold bow from Lord Elgin, and an anxious hesitating salutation from Prince Kung, and Lord Elgin passed at once to his seat and sat down, motioning Kung to take the one on his right, which he considered the lowest. A table stood in the middle of the space, in front of which the boxes containing the convention and treaty were placed.

Business was immediately commenced by Lord Elgin, telling Mr. Wade to hand the translation of his full powers to Kung, with the request to see his in return. Prince Kung said his were not so full, but equally ample as to powers, and gave Lord Elgin the Emperor's decree conferring on him full powers to negociate and conclude a peace, and also to affix the great seal of the Empire as a ratification to the treaty. The convention was signed, each Plenipotentiary affixing his seal.

The treaties were then exchanged, Kung sealing it with the great seal of the Empire, certifying under his seal and signature that the ratification of the treaty had been duly effected, and that affixing the great seal of the Empire meant the acceptance by the Emperor of all the conditions and responsibilities contained in the treaty.

A few interchanges of good wishes for the results of the treaty, and hopes that it would be the means of establishing a good understanding between the two Governments, passed between Lord Elgin and Prince Kung, the latter remarking that a great many mistakes had been made heretofore in their intercourse with foreigners, and that matters had been very badly managed, but he had now taken it into his own hands, and he hoped a new state of things would commence.

Lord Elgin then rose; Kung walked a short distance across the [illegible] then stopped; Lord Elgin did so [illegible] Chinese authorities after vigorous beckoning of the [illegible] and Lord Elgin and quiet and dignified, struck by the stern

CISCO
PAINTER AND DECORATOR
AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS,
IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH
PAPER HANGINGS,
77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

and calm manner in which he performed his part of the ceremony.

THE CITY OF PEKIN.

As you approach it from the north, the walls, some sixty feet high and in good order, with very high buildings overtopping the gates, are decidedly imposing. You draw nearer, and are moved to laughter at John Chinaman's consistent adherence to his baby-like fashions in matters of war. These great gates seem to you, far off, to be provided with five tiers of guns, which you cannot imagine would ever be fired without bringing down the whole tower. Nearer inspection satisfies you that the tower is in no danger, from this cause at least. The embrasures, which are as crowded as in an old line-of-battle ship, are simply apertures closed with a shutter, on which is painted a circle with a bull's eye. On occupying the gate the force did find, right and left of it, some very nice guns, laid as if up to the last moment thoughts had been entertained of resisting this introduction of bayonet-bearing barbarians within the holy of Chinese holies. If we may trust native gossips, the counsels of the authorities were greatly divided. A Chinaman is slow to believe what he has not seen, and, although two large armies were threshed within a few miles of Pekin but a fortnight before, it is thought likely enough that there were and are some grand conservative sons of Han by no means satisfied that the walls never known to be taken were not impregnable. Happily the opposite conviction prevailed, and this vast population was spared the horrors of assault and pillage, and the allied force the demoralisation consequent on the latter inseparable accident of its *metier*.

I could enlarge on this last subject considerably, had I space and time. The regulation of pillage has ever been the *opprobrium disciplinæ*. If I may hazard an opinion, the French soldier recovers himself after an *accès* of pillage far more speedily than our men. He pillages, too, in much better taste, and without the ruthless and unnecessary destruction of his ally, whose mission it appears to be not so much to fill his pockets as to prey pier-glasses, to annihilate lamps, and to cripple tables and chairs past hope of recovery.

The *coup d'œil* from the north walls is indisputably gratifying. Past experience of Chinese cities will have prepared you for an absence of what we call public building in the view below you. Still there is the Imperial Palace, protesting in this case against your rule, and, besides the gate-towers, a fair sprinkling of lofty temples, the whole interspersed with much wood. The palace seems to have almost a park of good middle-sized trees about its artificial lakes, and bridges that have been comely, and are still, at a distance, picturesque. On the whole, you feel favourably towards Pekin. But descend into the streets—and since the signature of the convention on the 24th everybody has descended—and you become painfully sensible that there is not a more squalid collection of houses in an Arab village, or in the old city of Limerick.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY.

THE HUNGARIAN DIET.

BERLIN, THURSDAY, DEC. 27.—The *Kreuz Zeitung* publishes a telegram from Vienna, stating that the Emperor has already sanctioned the resolutions of the conference of Gran, and has resolved upon convoking the Hungarian Diet for February next.

THE RECENT ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—THIS DAY.

William Mulholland, the man upon whose life a most atrocious and deliberate attack was made on Thursday evening, by some individual at present unknown, appeared before Mr. Stronge, at the above office, this day, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of swearing informations as to the occurrence. He is a slight, built man, about 45 years of age, and appeared to be considerably affected by the injuries he received. His nose was covered with sticking-plaister, and the hair was burnt off the right side of his head above to the ear by the explosion of the pistol. He was accompanied by Acting-Inspector Fox, and Police-constable John Fox, 177 D. Being sworn he deposed as follows:—I am a porter in Mr. Hyam's clothing establishment, Dame-street, and was directed, on yesterday evening, to bring a parcel of clothes to a gentleman named Hanson, who, I was told was stopping at the Commercial Hotel, Usher's-quay; I went there, but there was no such person stopping in it; I then thought there must have been some mistake as to the address, and went to the Provincial Hotel in the same neighbourhood; I could not find any such person in it either; I then went to Jackson's Hotel, but could not find him there; I then proceeded back to the Commercial Hotel, intending to return to Mr. Hyam's in case I could not find the person; I remained at the Commercial Hotel about five minutes, and was going down along the quay towards Dame-street when I was overtaken by an individual whom I did not know, he said to me, "Are you the man from Mr. Hyam's with the goods for Mr. Hanson?" "I am" said I; he then said, "If it is not inconvenient for you to wait for some time, you will oblige me very much;" I said, "Very well;" said I would go there and return in an hour; I accordingly went there, and on my return met the man on the steps of the hotel; "Oh" said he, "you are a considerable time away, you must come to the office with me now and I will pay the bill; I had the bill," said he, "

Literature.

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF YOUTH: a Lecture by the Venerable John Gregg, D.D., Archdeacon of Kildare. Dublin: Hodges, Smith, and Co. (Second Edition.)

We are glad to see that this deservedly popular lecture has already reached a second edition. Having been delivered *viva voce*, without any notes whatever, the public are indebted to the forethought of the committee of the association for the admirable and almost literal report which has been so extensively circulated in the first edition. Owing to Dr. Gregg's many engagements he was unable to revise it for the press: hence many playful and familiar illustrations and allusions were retained which a fastidious taste might exclude from a set composition. As, however, the great demand for the lecture has called for a second edition, the learned doctor kindly consented to its revision, and it is now published under his own immediate sanction. We can hardly say which is the more worthy of commendation—the committee, for their judicious choice of the lecturer to inaugurate the course of lectures—or the lecturer, for the appropriate selection of a subject. It was no small responsibility that was thrown upon the committee to undertake to give shape and direction to a movement that so suddenly developed itself in strength, and which required so much skill and judgment to render effectual for the great end proposed. We may now say, without hesitation, that the organisation of the association is a great success, and that no man in our city was better qualified to inaugurate its proceedings than Dr. Gregg. His thorough knowledge of human nature, derived from a large and laborious discharge of pastoral duties, his great tact in the delineation of character, and his playful and discursive wit, eminently fit him for addressing a popular assembly, while, at the same time, his piety and practical wisdom convey lasting instruction and edification to both old and young. Never were these popular qualities more happily displayed than upon the great occasion referred to, and we cordially recommend this new edition of his lecture to the careful perusal of the youth of our city and our country. We are glad to find, from the programme, that what has been so well begun by Archdeacon Gregg will be followed up some of the most effective lecturers of the day, amongst whom we may mention the names of the Archbishop of Dublin, Mr. Whiteside, Rev. Dr. M'Cosh, Rev. S. Haughton, F.T.C.D.; Rev. Mr. Pollock, and Rev. Dr. M'Leod, of Glasgow.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, DEC. 26.—Yesterday being Christmas Day the Courts and public offices were closed, and there were masses celebrated in all the churches, the Archbishop of Paris officiating at the Cathedral of Notre Dame. The festival is kept among French people as an exclusively religious one, all rejoicing and amusement being reserved for New-year's Day; but among the English residents the good old custom is still adhered to of dining together, and drinking to the healths of their friends at home. Snow fell heavily all day, and scarcely a carriage was to be had; those who had sledges were well off, but the rest of the world had to face the elements on foot. Towards ten o'clock in the evening the Champs Elysees presented an amusing scene: crowds of people returning to their homes, wading through the snow knee deep, their efforts at walking giving rise to many and merry peals of laughter, with an occasional Sacre growled forth by some irate Frenchman, as he sunk into an unseen heap of snow. On the Boulevards great preparations are making for New-year's Day. Little wooden stalls are suddenly springing into existence, where old women will sit and shiver and offer "bonbons" and toys for sale; but, poor things, this year, I am afraid, the severity of the weather will keep their little customers within doors. All the shops are decked in their gayest colours. Giroux's, the well-known shop on the Boulevards for fancy articles, toys, &c., has a marvellous supply of things this year, and, notwithstanding the enormous prices of everything, is crowded to excess everyday. The Emperor and Empress took the young Prince there a few days ago to select whatever toys he fancied. One of their suite, to try how he would take it, drew his attention to some dolls, which, in little fellow, in a most indignant tone, reminded them that he was not a girl. The Imperial party drive in sledges every day, so, of course, all the fashionable world do the same. One sees every form of sledge imaginable; some pretty, others grotesque, but all apparently aiming at eccentricity. There is good skating on the lakes in the Bois de Boulogne, and the Basins in the Tuileries gardens. Prince Soltikoff's celebrated collection of curiosities, which was advertised for sale, has just been purchased for the Louvre, and is to be transferred as it stands to the *musee des souverains*. The *Progres de Lyon* says that on Sunday last, at break of day, a number of Mussulman clothed in rags, assembled before the Archbishop's palace, and stood there in the snow until admitted to the presence of the Archbishop to solicit alms for their fellow-believers, who, they stated, were in extreme poverty.

A second meeting of the Gallin-Paris-Cheve School of Music took place two days ago at the Cirque Napoleon; there were present the Committee of Patronage, with Count de Morny as President; the Count and Countess Walewski, the Minister of Public Instruction, and a number of notabilities of the musical world. The pupils read and sung at first sight different pieces of music placed before them, and seemingly gather to possess a very thorough knowledge of music. You have, of course, seen an account in the Italian journals of the daring robbery committed in the Uffizi Gallery, at Florence. According to the last account, the number of articles stolen is fortunately not so large as at first thought. The beautiful onyx vase has escaped with only the loss of its silver ornaments, which, being of modern workmanship, can be easily replaced. It has caused some astonishment that none of the officials in care of the gallery have been arrested, though it is more than probable some of them were cognisant of the affair.

Among the list of names published in the *Moniteur Belge* of those foreign artists who have received the order of Leopold, as a recognition of the superiority of their works, the only English name that appears is that of Sir Edwin Landseer.

The *Patrie* announces the formation of a fourth regiment of Grenadiers of the Guard.

The *France Centrale* journal of Blois, which has been suspended for some time, was to have resumed its publication last week, but was prevented doing so by the unexpected refusal of the printer to bring it out. The editor, in announcing the fact to his subscribers, states that he has taken measures for overcoming this obstacle, but has omitted to tell what they are, which is a pity, as it might be useful to some of his *confreres* who, I hear, are in the same plight.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, TUESDAY EVENING.—The solemnity of the day is a bar to the mention of any political or polemical topic. The capital is, while I write, snowed up, and an awful stillness has replaced the bustle of yesterday. The Emperor had already launched his Russian sledge for the season, and drove the Empress Eugenie, with General Fleury and Count Aguado, through the Champs Elysees and the Bois de Boulogne this week. Sledging is quite acclimatised here.

The mind dwells pleasurably at the recurrence of this festival on matters involving the domestic sympathies and the family hearth; hence it is fit I should place before your readers the following particulars relative to the late Dowager Queen of Sweden, widow of Bernadotte. In the year twelve of the French Republic Fouche (afterwards Duc d'Otranto) sold to the fortunate General (afterwards Prince of Ponte Corso) all those capital premises between Rue d'Anjou and No. 39, Ru de la Madelein, forming his then residence, for the sum of 200,000f. (£8,000). At this mansion Bernadotte in 1816 received the deputation of Swedes tendering for his acceptance the Scandinavian Crown. It was understood that the new founder of a dynasty should adopt the national (Lutheran) creed of Sweden and Norway—an arrangement that suffered no difficulty on the marshal's part, but Mdlle. Clary felt otherwise, and did not accompany the King to Stockholm. She remained at her Paris residence until 1833, and under that roof her sister, ex-Queen of Spain, wife of Joseph Benaparte, died. The splendours of a northern Court did not make her forget the memories connected with this mansion, and on quitting Paris she gave strict orders that nothing should be disturbed. The whole staff of servants was kept up, though the apartments were closed; the old family carriages of venerable build remained motionless in the coach-house, and it was still to be seen there last week. In the domestic establishment there was found still extant the old gardener of Bernadotte, with some other survivors, but the nurse of the boy Oscar, born in the house, and who since died, king in succession to his father, had died under this roof at the age of 84; and the war charger of the marshal had also ended his career in these stables, aged 36 (having figured at Austerlitz and Wagram), as late as 1842, outliving the Waterloo charger, Copenhagen, who had the run of Strathfieldsaye. It being necessary to knock the whole building down (though many here don't see the necessity at all), in order to open a new Boulevard through a most magnificently distributed quarter of Paris, requiring no alteration or improvement whatever, a jury sat last week to estimate the damage, and Vicomte Clary, nephew of the Queen, was in attendance, when he refused one million and a half for what had originally cost only 200,000f. He compelled the Municipality to content itself with a small slice of the property which he let them have for 100,000f., and the main structure subsists. The narrative, besides its family interest, illustrates the growth in value of house property and ground in Paris since the "12th year of the Republic."

The following is from a correspondent, dating Paris, Tuesday evening:—

Notwithstanding the apparent eagerness of the French Government to bring about the cession of Venetia, many well-informed persons, by no means habitual croakers, apprehend a renewal of the war in Italy next Spring, not only between Austria and Piedmont, but also between Austria and France. They point to the analogy which undoubtedly exists between the tone of the semi-official prints at the close of 1858 and their present language, urging upon the Vienna Government the cession of Venice in a manner which must prevent any nation possessing a particle of self-respect from entertaining it. It is rendered once more in diplomatic quarters that an attempt is to be made to assemble a Congress for the purpose of inducing Austria to make a voluntary cession of Venetia, and subsequently to receive an indemnity. This scheme *operandi* is powerfully supported by this day's *Journal des Debats*, the writer arguing that the pride of Austria would not suffer were she to take such a step at the request of the combined European Powers, and that since a transaction would lose its character of a bargain, [illegible] particularly offensive. There are strong doubts, however, whether the views of France, England, and Italy would be supported by the other great Powers, and Austria is not yet reduced to such straits as to be obliged to submit to far greater humiliation than the treaties of 1815 inflicted upon France. The following passages from the *Debats* will give an idea of the general bearing of the article:—

"Purchase is a direct operation, somewhat brutal in form, to which it is to be feared Aust is will not listen, and it presents itself with a mercantile character which must strike every one. A voluntary cession, accomplished in the name of great European interests, subject to treating afterwards, as a separate operation, and the question of indemnity, which should be settled by arbitration, and be placed under the guarantee of Europe, would escape that reproach. It would be more becoming for Austria and for Italy herself; for Austria it would remain what in reality it would be, a concession made with honour, and it would thereby retain all its merit in the eyes of Europe; and for Italy it would do away with the offensive anachronism of a people sold from hand to hand. That Europe shall besides find means to give a just satisfaction to Austria by such or such a combination is an affair of diplomacy. It does not belong to us to discuss that part of the question. The sole idea to which we cling, and which we have the right to express, is the necessity of employing, if possible, other forms for the negociation commenced, in the event of a pure and simple purchase appearing decidedly too hard a thing for Austria to accept. We think, in any case, that it is a duty for Europe to pronounce solemnly on the matter, and to show the greatest possible consideration for the just pride of a great country. It is only natural that the power with which we negociated at Villafranca should be respected even in its susceptibility. By that only can Austria be induced to give to the world a magnanimous example of moderation, of a nature to prepare the pacific solution of many of the difficulties which weigh on her and on Europe. Otherwise God alone knows the future."

The only topic of domestic news refers to the contemplated changes in the laws on the press, which, if current report be correct, will not amount to much. By a *senatus consultum* the *regime* of *avertissements* is to be not abolished, but modified. Before inflicting a warning the Minister must summon the offending journalist before him and "invite" him to "retract." In the event of the writer refusing to retract, or relapsing into his former error, the case is to be decided on by the Cabinet Council, which will thus be transformed into a sort of Star Chamber for the press.

For years past the weather has not been so severe in Paris as it has been for the last week. The streets and boulevards to-day have been filled with such a quantity of snow that all attempts to sweep it away prove quite unavailing to clear a path for either carriages or pedestrians.

PRUSSIA.

A large meeting of members of the Nationalverein has just decided on addressing to the Chamber of Deputies a petition, the conclusions of which are as follows:—

May the Chamber of Deputies deign to exert all its constitutional influence on the Legislature and Administration, in order that:—1. The support still used of the old system of Government may be removed at last from the service of the State. 2. That the Chamber of Lords may in a constitutional way be prevented from continuing to frustrate every act of the Legislature that opposes the opinions and interests of a small minority of the people still privileged though diminishing. 3. That the popular institution of the landwehr shall not be reduced to insignificance or fictitious existence, but shall be preserved and developed. And that, on the contrary, an exaggerated, costly, and dangerous augmentation of the standing army be prevented, that the time of service be reduced to the length that is indispensable, and that the non-officers, when qualified, shall be able, even in time of peace, to be promoted to the grade of officer; 4. That a prayer be addressed to the Prince Regent to grant an amnesty to those condemned for political offences; 5. Lastly, that the Government may satisfy the legitimate wish of the Prussian people, as well as of the whole German people, to have the Germanic diet replaced by a central united power, and by the convocation of a German Parliament, and that the Chamber do follow up this object by all the means in its power.

TUNIS.

A communication from Tunis, in the *Constitutionnel*, says:—

The constitution which the Bey had been preparing for some months past has just been promulgated in presence of the chief functionaries of the country and the foreign consuls. It is a real *motu proprio*, entirely spontaneous on his part. In taking a solemn oath to observe this constitution, the Bey binds not only himself but his successors, and there is no doubt they will keep their engagements, for the princes of the family, the functionaries, and the whole people are deeply interested in the maintenance of the guarantees which it stipulates, and will not easily relinquish them. I do not give you a complete analysis of this constitution, but you may form an accurate notion of its spirit from the following statement. They comprise complete security for the persons and property of all the inhabitants, whatever their religion, nation, or race. Taxes are to be proportional, and none are exempt from them. Liberty of worship is assured, which is a great relief to the Jews, who are numerous in the Beylick. The conscription is established; the army is to be recruited by ballot, and the term of service is fixed. Trade is free, and the Government renounces all kinds of commercial transactions. A tribunal of commerce is to be established, composed half of Musulmans, half of the subjects of friendly powers. Lastly the right of purchasing and possessing landed property is secured to foreigners. When we reflect on all the difficulties that a Mussulman prince must have had to surmount before he could adopt such measures; that he had not only to overcome traditional prejudices, to give up part of a power formerly unlimited, sanctioned by religion and long usage, it is impossible not to admit that Sidi-Mohamed-el-Sadek deserves well praise for the great step he has taken in the path of progress.

INDIA.

The following is from the letter of the London *Times's* Calcutta correspondent:—

CALCUTTA, NOV. 23.—The most important announcement that I can make in this letter is this, that the Nana is still living. He is encamped with three or four thousand followers in Thibet, just beyond the Nepaul frontier, and in a country over which Jung Bahadoor can claim no supremacy. He has plenty of money, and is able to subsist his followers without committing depredations on the villagers. He is thus not only tolerated but cherished, and the inhabitants have aided him in his attempt to conceal the fact of his existence from our authorities. It may appear strange thus to assert that a man, the story of whose death has been so circumstantially told, regarding whose demise the members of the Oude Commission, in their report recently published, assert that no reasonable doubt can exist, is still alive and at the head of a military force. I have, nevertheless, the best reasons for knowing it to be true. The Supreme Government is likewise cognisant of the fact, and has debated as to the proper course to be pursued under such circumstances. It has come to the resolution not to interfere actively in the matter, but to keep a watchful eye on the frontier upon which a descent from Thibet would appear most feasible. Admitting, then, the fact of the existence of the Nana, the question arises, how, up to the present moment, has he succeeded in deluding and hoodwinking, not only the British public and the authorities, but the people of India, many even of his former satellites and friends? Even Jung Bahadoor fell into the snare, and declared his implicit credence in the story of his demise. He must be, indeed, a man fertile in expedients who could deceive a whole people and an entire magistracy, all more or less interested in his life, on a point on which at first sight there would appear to be little scope for deception. The story, of which we have at present but faint outlines, will, when disclosed in its integrity, doubtless take a place among the most strange of the very many strange incidents of personal adventure in which Indian history abounds. Up to the month of August last not a doubt remained on the minds of anyone as to the fate of the Nana. It was believed that he had died of the fever in the jungles. This was asserted by his fellow rebels and by everyone who had had any opportunity of inquiring into the matter. The statement was accepted far and wide. His former retainers of Bithoor believed it, and two of his wives left behind in Hindostan showed their faith in the rumour by performing that religious ceremony which constitutes them irrevocably widows. Yet all this time the Nana, Bala Rao his brother, and Deoi Buksh, his Commander-in-Chief, were alive, and at the head of an army of some thousands of men, with elephants in abundance, and some thirty field-pieces. The course they adopted is briefly stated as follows:—When in November and December last year a British force, under Colonel Holditch, advanced, with the permission of Jung Bahadoor, towards the Nepaulese frontier, that eminent Minister, foreseeing all the credit which must result from doing that himself which otherwise he should have accomplished without him, suddenly gave evidence that he was going to support us in real earnest. The notice of his intentions was conveyed to the rebels, then divided into two bodies, and acknowledging too distinct authorities. One of these, with whom Khan Bahadoor Khan, Mummoo Khan, and other Mahometan chieftains of Oude and Rohilcund were connected, acted up to the dictates of their creed, and, wearied with a hopeless resistance, accepted a fate which appeared to them to be sooner or later inevitable. The Nana and his party, on the other hand, resolved to have one more stroke for life, and, possibly, under more favourable auspices, for power. From the statement furnished by a native who has just escaped from their camp, it appears that they moved northwards into the hills, and marched 15 days directly onwards without halting. Before doing this each of the chiefs cut off the little finger of his right hand, and caused funeral obsequies to be performed over it. This was done with the fullest ceremony accorded to a corpse. The finger was burnt, the usual signs of mourning were made, and it appeared to all not in the secret that it was actually the chief who was thus disposed of. The rumour of this occurrence speedily spread, and was everywhere believed. How could it be otherwise, when some were able to assert that they were actually present at the obsequies? This was the account brought by Khan Bahadoor Khan and others to Lucknow, at the beginning of the present year, and this the nature of the evidence upon which the Oude Commission came to the conclusion that the Nana, Bala Rao, and Azi Moolish had perished miserably in the jungles. It was under cover of this *ruse* that the Nana and his party moved into the hills. After marching fifteen days they came upon the mountains which separate Nepaul from Thibet. They moved beyond these to a little town called Thoowaria, where, at the time of the escape of the informant—last August—they were yet encamped. Of their manner of life, and of the resolution at which our Government has arrived, I have spoken above. It is possible, however, that the matter may not rest. Sir Hugh Rose is on his way to Gwalior station in the dis[illegible] hills. He will there have an opportunity of conversing with the escaped native, and of comparing his statement with others which I am sure have since been received, as to the nature of the locality and its facility of access to the plains. A deadly enemy, having at his disposal some 4,000 or 5,000 men, and 30 guns, might commit for the moment terrible depredations. Although the Nana will, if he knows his own interest, keep quiet, it would be unwise to leave any portion of our frontier to tempt his inroads, and this, you may be well assured, Sir Hugh Rose will not do.

THE NEW POLICY OF AUSTRIA.

The following is the text of the circular of the Chevalier de Schmerling, Minister of State at Vienna, addressed to the various governors. A short summary of it has been already received by telegram:—

Being named Minister of State by the Emperor, our master, I the more strongly feel the necessity, at the moment when I assume this important post, to give a clear and open expression to the ideas which must direct me, that the situation is more serious, and the responsibility with which I am charged the more considerable. My mission is also yours; let us endeavour to execute it clearly in all directions. It is no other than to realise immediately, each within the limit of his competency, the resolutions and intentions of his Majesty, as expressed in the diploma and the manifesto recently published. His Majesty confides to the matured intelligence of his people the prosperous development and consolidation of the institutions which contain in themselves the guarantee of a free movement.

In consequence of that resolution, Austria has entered with all her integral parts, equally, and in the same manner, into the rank of those European States which have found in participation, reposing on the oldest historical foundations, and regulated by the public right of all the people, the means of elevating herself to that high power which constitutes the fundamental condition of maintaining prosperity and intellectual impulse, the inviolability of the law and of international consideration, as well as of the patriotic pride which not only excites the brave sons of the country to acts of courageous heroism, but also gives increased strength to the occupations of peace.

In entering with resolution and confidence on the path which his Majesty has traced out to me, I in the first place cast my eyes on the matter which more particularly distinguishes the constitutional state—the objects relative to the personal liberty of its citizens—in order that for the future every individual may enjoy, as far as concerns religion and conscience, and his spiritual and material interests, that independence which is compatible with well-regulated order according to the experience of free states, and which is particularly indispensable to our country, in which not only various nationalities but also different religious creeds, should form a bond indissolubly united.

The Imperial manifesto says:—The free exercise of religion must form one of the first fundamental bases of the state; but it is necessary that if this respect the Supreme will be executed without reserve to the full extent of its humane intentions. The free exercise of religion constantly brings with it its natural consequences in matters concerning civil and political rights.

Hence it is the express will and pleasure of his Majesty that civil and political rights also be secure from all injury in the spirit of regular liberty, and that the reciprocal relations of the various religious confessions (creeds) be regulated on a footing of equity and real Christian love, in harmony with the pacific relations which, in point of fact, do exist between them.

Knowledge is power. I consider that one of the highest tasks which the Government has to execute is to favour, by all means in its power, the noble tendency of all nationalities to raise themselves by their own efforts to a superior degree of intellectual development. If we ought to leave to each nationality the task of producing itself the intellectual capital which must fructify in circles more and more extensive, or to borrow from it the language more adapted to the wants of each path of development, the Government nevertheless will not omit anything which can aid in that development, and will manifest solicitude calculated to produce good effects for all; but always, and in all things, it will fix its eyes on the highest objects of knowledge.

I consider it necessary to remark expressly that nothing is farther from the thoughts of the Government than the desire to neutralise a national element, whatever it may be, for it is convinced that all citizens would be more devoted to the country if they were to see their nationality respected, but favoured, and that the shield with which the Government covers them is large enough to protect all alike.

As regards the press, which he must consider one of the most powerful instruments for the propagation of knowledge, and of the sentiments which form the bases of sound instruction, the arrangement made is that all preventive intervention shall cease. It is only justice to acknowledge that in many difficult circumstances the press has zealously and ably defended the cause of the country; during the war, the last year especially, it happily combined a patriotic attitude with prudence. This experience is of a nature to inspire confidence, and the confidence which the Government has in the press in the pres will contribute, I hope, to maintain it in that path of moderation, of unimpassioned, cool, and rational judgment, of propriety, and also to fill it with that noble pride to which its mission of enlightening nations gives it the right to aspire. The consciousness of independence will at the same time imbue it with the sentiment that it alone is responsible, and to a greater degree than ever, both for the substance and the form, and this sentiment will preserve it from all excess.

No one can deny that the prosperity of material interests has its roots in the spontaneous activity of individuals. Accordingly, it is one of the essential tasks of the independent commune, of the provincial corps, and of free associations and industrial corporations, founded in all the provinces, to turn to advantageous account the rich mines of production and of gain. But the Government is not less in a position to exercise influence in the development of agriculture, of forests, mines, manufactures and commerce—in a word, of all sources of prosperity, and to contribute thereto, either by public instruction, the inexhaustible source of all improvements, or the completion of lines of communication, or by encouragement and the indication of examples calculated to excite emulation. The imperial authorities have at all times displayed great activity in this way, and have even obtained by degrees important results, or at least have contributed thereto; our towns and country districts, the vigorous race of our peasants, who have not their like in Europe, the ability of our manufacturers, and the animation which reigns everywhere, are manifest proofs of this. Not to grow weary in this path, but to make redoubled efforts to advance, constitutes a duty so clear and beneficial that I need scarcely call your attention to it.

Our own experience, aided by the experience of foreign countries, has convinced us, as well as the greater part of Europe, that the administration of justice ought to be separated from the general administration, and that justice, in its two branches, criminal and civil, cannot proceed with the rapidity corresponding to the other institutions of our social state, without being placed under the control of publicity, and being conducted orally. Whilst in all other things, in industry and commerce, the movement has become more rapid, it is not possible that justice alone should advance at the slow pace which was, no doubt, adapted to the character of past times, but is not suited to the present.

In presence of these new circumstances, the Government cannot hesitate to accept completely in its programme the consequences which flow from them, and it will at the same time endeavour to surround personal liberty with that protecting rampart to which legal non-culpability is entitled, and which the safety of the community cannot refuse.

These objects, added to the progress of the time, proved and secured as *faits accomplis* in the diploma, namely, the relief of the burthens on land and property, the emancipation of manufactures from the shackles which paralysed them; free communications established throughout the whole extent of the empire; the suppression of internal custom-houses; the emulation of all talents resulting from the admissibility of all to public functions without regard to rank or birth; and, lastly, the equality of all in the eye of the law; will have for certain effect that the Austrian may place himself, as far as regards personal and civil liberty, by the side of those nations whose long experience has acquired for them the glory of serving as models to all others.

Although as I hope this document will precede by a very short time the publication by which the political institutions instituted by his Majesty will be realised in these provinces, I nevertheless consider it necessary to make known to you at present the essential points calculated to characterise the spirit which will animate those institutions, and with which your action ought not to be in contradiction, even during the interval, if we would not cause confusion in public opinion instead of enlightening it.

I have no need to dwell on the communes and on the independent life into which they are to enter. They have shown in a general way that they are capable and worthy of administering their own affairs. The force of will and of intelligence will develope itself every day more in proportion as those qualities are exercised. But it will be the duty of the authorities—and I render you directly responsible for it—to see that nothing unbecoming is ever required from the communes, and that, in particular, the least possible written correspondence shall be exacted from them. On the other hand, where protection and guidance are necessary; they shall be extended to them with that loyalty and consideration which the representatives of the State, which protects all, ought in particular to accord to communal corporations.

In now passing to the provincial statutes, I must, in the first place, call your attention to the fact that his Majesty has designed to authorise me to admit among the fundamental principles of them, so far as regards their composition, the principle of the representation of interests on the basis of immediate elections, and of an extended right of election and of eligibility; as regards the attributions of the provincial diets, the right of initiative, and, lastly, as regards the form of deliberations, their publicity—principles which evidently respond the more visibly to the spirit of the diploma of the 20th October, which has restored to the kingdoms of the crown of Hungary the representation of the country in the sense of the old constitutions, as it was not possible to do otherwise; in the first place, because those principles alone allow of the establishment of the conformity and harmony of political principles between Hungary and the other countries; and next, because, independently of that, these principles are better suited than others which have been mentioned to give satisfaction to the political tendency to[illegible]; it is likewise in the spirit applied with the unsettled arlarly of Art. 3, which [illegible]; and also with the sudden des all the countries, without [illegible] count of America, which, were it [illegible] ly as exceptional, would, doubtless [illegible] on the one hand, to take the best advantage of [illegible] or, on the other, they will be [illegible] suppose, they will be [illegible]

enemy. The French are seriously directing their studies in this direction, and we may be sure that in the event of another war, our hitherto well appreciated solidity, if unaided by improved tactics, will not alone be sufficient to prevail in the day of battle.

Before quitting this part of my subject, I may mention that a friend of mine has recently obtained a copy of a French *brochure*—distributed to the French army, but not put into circulation—proposing a well-considered new method of war, as necessitated by the improvements of the rifle. I trust the important suggestions it contains will ere long be submitted to the consideration of our military men, and the authorities of this country who are responsible for the efficiency and preparedness of the British army.

Next, as to the matter of dress. The duellist, shooting with eyes blindfolded at an adversary a few yards off, does not present a greater contrast to the intelligent rifle soldier of to-day than does the soldier of 1800; and yet, notwithstanding such a disparity, the *ancien regime* require to be understood and executed, in order that the firm confidence and the voluntary co-operation of all right-thinking men, and particularly of all political co-operators may be obtained, I cannot abstain from calling your patriotic attention to this fact, that all the states, whatever they be, in which are united the essential points which form the elements of true liberty, are those which by the side of the regulated participation of the people in political action, have known how to preserve the unity necessary to power, without which each part runs the risk of becoming the plaything of foreign caprice.

The decided and sincere execution of these principles will convince the inhabitants of the Hungarian kingdom, as well as all the others, that the Government is not less seriously resolved on realising the political institutions promised to the other countries, and that, consequently, there will be no further ground to fear, with the mistrust formerly entertained (it may be whether rightly or wrongly) that the Government only seeks to repress in one-half of the Empire what it allows in the other; people will be convinced that what has been solemnly granted will be faithfully executed in all the countries, and be equally valid everywhere. The conformity of political institutions to which this measure tends is a point of great importance, because it restores the peace which all patriots desire, and also presents the fundamental condition of the restored economic equilibrium.

Finally, as regards the modifications in the political administration, I am particularly happy to be able to make known to you that it is the express will of his Majesty that none of the functionaries shall be the victims of the changes which must be made in virtue of higher considerations, and independently of their faithful and useful services. Each, therefore, knowing his fate to be secured by reason of the sentiment of justice of his Majesty, the putting into force of the new political organisation cannot give uneasiness to any one, although the number of functionaries must be consequently diminished.

On the other hand, it is beyond all doubt that the Governments of the small countries of the crown, which have been lately suppressed, ought to be re-established, although in more restricted limits, resulting from the administrative action of the provincial Diets. But whatever may be the manner in which the new organisation affects the position of individuals, each person employed ought to be convinced that I will not neglect anything to protect the faithful servants of the state from the danger of being deceived in their confidence.

But I strongly recommend to all functionaries to substitute, in accomplishing their duty, as far as possible, direct action to written orders, to awaken the spontaneous force of the inhabitants of your province, to direct and to enlighten them, and to promote confidence by favouring the interests which it is the first duty of each functionary to know well; but, at the same time, to protect the cause of order, and to display towards the elements of trouble and disorder the severity necessary to maintain completely the authority of the Government. You may in that count on my energetic support. Those men who make an abusive use of liberty in order to turn it aside to false paths, or to give it dangerous exaggerations, are the enemies of liberty and of the country.

To adhere firmly to legality is more necessary than elsewhere in a state where an important and even a decisive transformation is in progress. To conform with intelligence to all that is just in public opinion is the proof of capacity in a statesman, and will always be appreciated by me. Frankness in stating circumstances and situations is the first condition of a manly character, and it is only on such terms that reciprocal confidence can be established between superiors and subordinates. Now, confidence renders possible common action in the service of his Majesty in one aspect only, the spirit of the principles which I have now propounded in a series of principal heads. SCHMERLING.

OUR MILITARY ORGANISATION.

"Sæpe ego audivi apud milites eum primum esse virum qui ipse consulet quid in re sit."

The following has been addressed to the editor of the London *Times*:—

Sir,—The interests of the navy have recently been well promoted by the discussion and ventilation of matters intimately connected with its well-being, both in your columns and the pages of other powerful contemporaries; and although, doubtless, erroneous statements have been put forward, and ideas mooted of a chimerical and impracticable nature, yet, provided the good seed unquestionably remaining takes root in the hearts of "Jack tars," we may look for the production of "good fruit in due season." Nay, already, has not the Admiralty tacitly conceded that after all iron is harder than wood?

While thus engaged in furbishing up one side of our war shield, would it not be well before the old year expires to glance at the other side, and satisfy ourselves whether any cobwebs adhere to it? In other words, I would inquire whether our present military organisation, equipment, and tactics are in keeping with the material development and spirit of the present age?

In attempting a reply to a question so large in its bearings I shall at present confine myself to the special reference it has to the necessity of developing and reforming our military system commensurately with the immense progress which has been made of late years in the invention of implements of destruction; and, without entering into technical details, I shall briefly endeavour to prove under this head the existence of great anomalies.

Three important consequences must follow the introduction of rifled small arms and ordnance into our army.

1. That henceforth every individual soldier should possess a rudimentary knowledge of his weapon, and of the best mode of using it under all circumstances.

2. That the system of field exercise and evolutions of the army should be made harmonious with the altered condition of modern warfare.

3. That the dress of the soldier should be adapted to the new requirements demanded of him on service in presence of an enemy.

As yet the first only of these three points has received any attention; and in reference to this it is not, I believe, too much to say that, thanks to the normal schools instituted at Hythe and Shoeburyness, every soldier in the British army has been made conversant with the use of his rifled gun, and with the simple elementary principles on which are based the subsequent practical results. All credit is due to those who, in spite of professional prejudice, dogmatic obstructiveness, and cynical indifference, initiated a system which has converted (however partially) the pipeclayed automaton into the thinking unit of an army.

With regard to the second proposition, it appears almost incredible that with the rifle of 1860, dealing death at a distance of more than 1,000 yards, we should actually retain the evolution drill of more than a century back, adapted as it is to the exigencies of a weapon of which it has been said that the probability of hitting a man with it at 300 yards' distance was in the ratio of a farthing to the national debt of Great Britain; yet such is the case, and one seeks in vain for a parallel illustration of so incongruous an anomaly—unless, indeed, it could be found in the picture which the iron-clad Warrior, now lying at Woolwich, would present if fitted up with the self-same engines and machinery which propelled a ferryboat for the first time through the waters of the Clyde in the year of our Lord 1812.

But it has been gravely argued, in extenuation of so flagrant an incongruity, that it behoves the general officer to adopt and modify his formation and manœuvres on active service to the circumstances of the situation; in other words, in the "tug of war," amid all the excitement and indistinctness of a battle-field, the general is expected to improvise a new system of tactics for the occasion; he is suddenly to unlearn and abandon the mode of action and drill which, from the first day he entered the service, he has been ordered "scrupulously to adhere to," and for any deviation or dereliction from which he is threatened with that Frankenstein of the service, "the responsibility." Now and then, I admit, "heaven-born" generals, full of tactical inspiration, may appear like a *deus ex machina* at the required moment; but is it wise, I ask, to trust the fate of our battles, at their most critical juncture, to the chance advent of such a *rara avis* in our service as a Marlborough or a Wellington?

As I am anxious merely to point out the existence of disease in our system, so that the parties interested in the cure may be induced to seek the remedy, I shall not here presume to prescribe; otherwise I might dilate on the experiences to be gleaned from our own memorable campaign in the Crimea, and the more recent war in Italy in 1859. I might revert to the admirable articles on this subject, written by no unskilled hand, which appeared in your columns, subsequently to the latter war, words of warning and suggestion, but unhappily regarded as mere "words, words, words," by those who ought to have been the first to understand their important significance. I would expatiate on the penetrating power of bolts projected from rifled arms. I would expose the manner in which the intellect of the soldier is stultified by being constantly drilled in a multiplicity of parade movements and manœuvres, the ultimate object of which is never explained to him, for the simple reason that they are based on a theory which has long since become obsolete, and is never likely to be applied on the field of modern warfare.

I would draw attention to the obsoleteness of attacking in column, and the necessity of the earlier and more general development in the battle-field of infantry and artillery fire; in fine, I would point to a system of tactics more in harmony with the present and less in unison with the past. The Swiss rifle, in the war of the Sunderbund—the effects of the cylindro-conoidal bullet in Africa, at the siege of Rome, Bomarsund, Sebastopol—the great range of the Sunderland and other rifles—the rapidity of fire attained by breech-loaders (already in general use in Prussia) demonstrate the absolute necessity of a new method of war which will [illegible] engines of the [illegible] ing in the [illegible] ing rules [illegible] ing [illegible] ing [illegible] ing

Literature.

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF YOUTH: a Lecture by the Venerable John Gregg, D.D., Archdeacon of Kildare. Dublin: Hodges, Smith, and Co. (Second Edition.)

We are glad to see that this deservedly popular lecture has already reached a second edition. Having been delivered *viva voce*, without any notes whatever, the public are indebted to the forethought of the committee of the association for the admirable and almost literal report which has been so extensively circulated in the first edition. Owing to Dr. Gregg's many engagements he was unable to revise it for the press; hence many playful and familiar illustrations and allusions were retained which a fastidious taste might exclude from a set composition. As, however, the great demand for the lecture has called for a second edition, the learned doctor kindly consented to its revision, and it is now published under his own immediate sanction. We can hardly say which is the more worthy of commendation—the committee, for their judicious choice of the lecturer to inaugurate the course of lectures—or the lecturer, for the appropriate selection of a subject. It was no small responsibility that was thrown upon the committee to undertake to give shape and direction to a movement that so suddenly developed itself in strength, and which required so much skill and judgment to render effectual for the great end proposed. We may now say, without hesitation, that the organisation of the association is a great success, and that no man in our city was better qualified to inaugurate its proceedings than Dr. Gregg. His thorough knowledge of human nature, derived from a large and laborious discharge of pastoral duties, his great tact in the delineation of character, and his playful and discursive wit, eminently fit him for addressing a popular assembly, while, at the same time, his piety and practical wisdom convey lasting instruction and edification to both old and young. Never were these popular qualities more happily displayed than upon the great occasion referred to, and we cordially recommend this new edition of his lecture to the careful perusal of the youth of our city and our country. We are glad to find, from the programme, that what has been so well begun by Archdeacon Gregg will be will be followed up some of the most effective lecturers of the day, amongst whom we may mention the names of the Archbishop of Dublin, Mr. Whiteside, Rev. Dr. M'Cosh, Rev. S. Haughton, F.T.C.D.; Rev. Mr. Pollock, and Rev. Dr. M'Leod, of Glasgow.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, DEC. 26.—Yesterday being Christmas Day the Bourse and public offices were closed, and there were masses celebrated in all the churches, the Archbishop of Paris officiating at the Cathedral of Notre Dame. The festival is kept among French people as an exclusively religious one, all rejoicing and amusement being reserved for New-year's Day; but among the English residents the good old custom is still adhered to of dining together, and drinking to the healths of their friends at home. Snow fell heavily all day, and scarcely a carriage was to be had; those who had sledges were well off, but the rest of the world had to face the elements on foot. Towards ten o'clock in the evening the Champs Elysees presented an amusing scene: crowds of people returning to their homes, wading through the snow knee deep, their efforts at walking giving rise to many and merry peals of laughter, with an occasional Sacre grow'led forth by some irate Frenchman, as he sunk into an unseen heap of snow. On the Boulevards great preparations are making for New-year's Day. Little wooden stalls are suddenly springing into existence, where old women will sit and shiver and offer "bonbons" and toys for sale; but, poor things! this year, I am afraid, the severity of the weather will keep their little customers within doors. All the shops are decked in their gayest colours. Giroux's, the well-known shop on the Boulevards for fancy articles, toys, &c., has a marvellous supply of things this year, and, notwithstanding the enormous prices of everything, is crowded everyday. The Emperor on Saturday last drove to press took the young Prince there a few days ago to select whatever toys he fancied. One of their suite, to try how he would take it, drew his attention to some dolls, when the little fellow, in a most indignant tone, reminded them that he was not a girl. The Imperial party drive in sledges every day, so, of course, all the fashionable world do the same. One sees every form of sledge imaginable; some pretty, others grotesque, but all apparently aiming at eccentricity. There is good skating on the lakes in the Bois de Boulogne, and the Basins in the Tuileries gardens. Prince Soltikoff's celebrated collection of curiosities, which was advertised for sale, has just been purchased for the Louvre, and is to be transferred as it stands to the *musee des souverains*. The *Progres de Lyon* says that on Sunday last, at break of day, a number of Maronites, clothed in rags, assembled before the Archbishop's palace, and stood there in the snow until admitted to the presence of the Archbishop to solicit alms for their fellow-believers, who, they stated, were in extreme poverty.

A second meeting of the Gallin-Paris-Cheve School of Music took place two days ago at the Cirque Napoleon; there were present the Committee of Patronage, with Count de Morny as President; the Count and Countess Walewski, the Minister of Public Instruction, and a number of notabilities of the musical world. The pupils read and sung at first sight different pieces [illegible] placed before them, and seemed altogether to possess a very thorough knowledge of music. You have, of course, seen an account in the Italian journals of the daring robbery committed in the Uffizi Gallery, at Florence. According to the last account, the number of articles stolen is fortunately not so large as at first thought. The beautiful onyx vase has escaped with only the loss of its silver ornaments, which, being of modern workmanship, can be easily replaced. It has caused some astonishment that none of the officials in care of the gallery have been arrested, though it is far more than probable some of them were cognisant of the affair.

Among the list of names published in the *Moniteur Belge* of those foreign artists who have received the order of Leopold, as a recognition of the superiority of their works, the only English name that appears is that of Sir Edwin Landseer.

The *Patrie* announces the formation of a fourth regiment of Grenadiers of the Guard.

The *France Centrale* journal of Blois, which has been suspended for some time, was to have resumed its publication last week, but was prevented doing so by the unexpected refusal of the printer to bring it out. The editor, in announcing the fact to his subscribers, states that he has taken measures for overcoming this obstacle, but has omitted to tell what they are, which is a pity, as it might be useful to some of his *confreres* who, I hear, are in the same plight.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, TUESDAY EVENING.—The solemnity of the day is a bar to the mention of any political or polemical topic. The capital is, while I write, snowed up, and an awful stillness has replaced the bustle of yesterday. The Emperor had already launched his Russian sledge for the season, and drove the Empress Eugenie, with General Fleury and Count Aguado, through the Champs Elysees and the Bois de Boulogne this week. Sledging is quite acclimatised here.

The mind dwells pleasurably at the recurrence of this festival on matters involving the domestic sympathies and the family hearth; hence it is fit I should place before your readers the following particulars relative to the late Dowager Queen of Sweden, widow of Bernadotte. In the year twelve of the French Republic Fouche (afterwards Duc d'Otranto) sold to the fortunate General (afterwards Prince of Ponte Corso) all those capital premises between Rue d'Anjou and No. 39, Ru de la Madelein, forming his then residence, for the sum of 300,000f. (£8,000). At this mansion Bernadotte in 1815 received the deputation of Swedes tendering for his acceptance the Scandinavian Crown. It was understood that the new founder of a dynasty should adopt the national (Lutheran) creed of Sweden and Norway—an arrangement that suffered no difficulty on the marshal's part, but Mdlle. Clary felt otherwise, and did not accompany the King to Stockholm. She remained at her Paris residence until 1833, and under that roof her sister, ex-Queen of Spain, wife of Joseph Bonaparte, died. The splendours of a northern Court did not make her forget the memories connected with this mansion, and on quitting Paris she gave strict orders that nothing should be disturbed. The whole staff of servants was kept up, though the apartments were closed; the old family carriages of venerable build remained motionless in the coach-house, and were still to be seen there last week. In the domestic establishment there was found still extant the old gardener of Bernadotte, with some other survivors, but the nurse of the boy Oscar, born in the house, and who since died, king in succession to his father, had died under this roof at the age of 84; and the war charger of the marshal had also ended his career in these stables, aged 36 (having figured at Austerlitz and Wagram), as late as 1842, outliving the Waterloo charger, Copenhagen, who had the run of Strathfieldsaye. It being necessary to knock the whole building down (though many here don't see the necessity at all), in order to open a new Boulevard through a most magnificently distributed quarter of Paris, requiring no alteration or improvement whatever, a jury sat last week to estimate the damage, and Vicomte Clary, nephew of the Queen, was in attendance, when he refused one million and a half for what had originally cost only 200,000f. He compelled the Municipality to content itself with a small slice of the property which he let them have for 100,000f., and the main structure subsists. The narrative, besides its family interest, illustrates the growth in value of house property and ground in Paris since the "12th year of the Republic."

The following is from a correspondent, dating Paris, Tuesday evening:—

Notwithstanding the apparent eagerness of the French Government to bring about the cession of Venetia, many well-informed persons, by no means habitual croakers, apprehend a renewal of the war in Italy next Spring, not only between Austria and Piedmont, but also between Austria and France. They point to the analogy which undoubtedly exists between the tone of the semi-official prints at the close of [illegible] and their present language, urging upon the Vienna Government the cession of Venice in a manner which must prevent any nation possessing a particle of self-respect from entertaining it. It is recalled once more in diplomatic quarters that an attempt [illegible] to be made to assemble a Congress for the purpose of inducing Austria to make a voluntary cession of Venetia, and subsequently to receive an indemnity. This *modus operandi* is powerfully supported by this day's *Journal des Debats*, the writer arguing that the pride of Austria would not suffer were she to take such a step at the request of the combined European Powers, and that such a transaction would lose its character of a bargain, and [illegible] peculiarly offensive. There are strong doubts, however, whether the view of France, England, and Italy would be supported by the other great Powers, and Austria is not yet reduced to such straits as to be obliged to submit to far greater humiliation than the treaties of 1815 inflicted upon France. The following passages from the *Debats* will give an idea of the general bearing of the article:—

"Purchase is a direct operation, somewhat brutal in form, to which it is to be feared Austria will not listen, and it presents itself with a mercantile character which must strike every one. A voluntary cession, accomplished in the name of great European interests, subject to treating afterwards, as a separate operation, and the question of indemnity, which should be settled by arbitration, and be placed under the guarantee of Europe, would escape that reproach. It would be more becoming for Austria and for Italy herself; for Austria it would remain what in reality it would be, a concession made with honour, and it would thereby retain all its merit in the eyes of Europe; and for Italy it would do away with the offensive anachronism of a people sold from hand to hand. That Europe shall besides find means to give a just satisfaction to Austria by such or such a combination is an affair of diplomacy. It does not belong to us to discuss that part of the question. The sole idea to which we cling, and which we have the right to express, is the necessity of employing, if possible, other forms for the negociation commenced, in the event of a pure and simple purchase appearing decidedly too hard a thing for Austria to accept. We think, in any case, that it is a duty for Europe to pronounce solemnly on the matter, and to show the greatest possible consideration for the just pride of a great country. It is only natural that the power with which we negociated at Villafranca should be respected even in its susceptibility. By that only can Austria be induced to give to the world a magnanimous example of moderation, of a nature to prepare the pacific solution of many of the difficulties which weigh on her and on Europe. Otherwise God alone knows the future."

The only topic of domestic news refers to the contemplated changes in the laws on the press, which, if current report be correct, will not amount to much. By a *senatus consultum* the *regime of avertissements* is to be not abolished, but modified. Before inflicting a warning the Minister must summon the offending journalist before him and "invite" him to "retract." In the event of the writer refusing to retract, or relapsing into his former error, the case is to be decided on by the Cabinet Council, which will thus be transformed into a sort of Star Chamber for the press.

For years past the weather has not been so severe in Paris as it has been for the last week. The streets and boulevards to-day have been filled with such a quantity of snow that all attempts to sweep it away prove quite unavailing to clear a path for other carriages or pedestrians.

PRUSSIA.

A large meeting of members of the Nationalverein has just decided on addressing to the Chamber of Deputies a petition, the conclusions of which are as follows:—

May the Chamber of Deputies deign to exert all its constitutional influence on the Legislature and Administration, in order that:—1. The support still used of the old system of Government may be removed at last from the service of the State. 2. That the Chamber of Lords may in a constitutional way be prevented from continuing to frustrate every act of the Legislature that opposes the opinions and interests of a small minority of the people still privileged though diminishing. 3. That the popular institution of the landwehr shall not be reduced to insignificance or fictitious existence, but shall be preserved and developed. And that, on the contrary, an exaggerated, costly, and dangerous augmentation of the standing army be prevented, that the time of service be reduced to the length that is indispensable, and that the under-officers, when qualified, shall be able, even in time of peace, to be promoted to the grade of officer; 4. That a prayer be addressed to the Prince Regent to grant an amnesty to those condemned for political offences; 5. Lastly, that the Government may satisfy the legitimate wish of the Prussian people, as well as of the whole German people, to have the Germanic diet replaced by a central united power, and by the convocation of a German Parliament, and that the Chamber do follow up this object by all the means in its power.

TUNIS.

A communication from Tunis, in the *Constitutionnel*, says:—

The constitution which the Bey had been preparing for some months past has just been promulgated in presence of the chief functionaries of the country and the foreign consuls. It is a real *motu proprio*, entirely spontaneous on his part. In taking a solemn oath to conform to this constitution, the Bey binds not only himself but his successors, and there is no doubt they will keep their engagements, for the princes of the family, the functionaries, and the whole people are deeply interested in the maintenance of the guarantees which it stipulates, and will not easily relinquish them. I do not give you a complete analysis of this constitution, but you may form an accurate notion of its spirit from the following statement. They comprise complete security for the persons and property of all the inhabitants, whatever their religion, nation, or race. Taxes are to be proportional, and none decidedly too hard a thing for Austria to accept. We think, in any case, that is a duty for Europe to pronounce solemnly on the matter, and to show the greatest possible consideration for the just pride of a great country. It is only natural that the power with which we negociated at Villafranca should be respected even in its susceptibility. By that only can Austria be induced to give to the world a magnanimous example of moderation, of a nature to prepare the pacific solution of many of the difficulties which weigh on her and on Europe. Otherwise God alone knows the future."

The only topic of domestic news refers to the contemplated changes in the laws on the press, which, if current report be correct, will not amount to much. By a *senatus consultum* the *regime of avertissements* is to be not abolished, but modified. Before inflicting a warning the Minister must summon the offending journalist before him and "invite" him to "retract." In the event of the writer refusing to retract, or relapsing into his former error, the case is to be decided on by the Cabinet Council, which will thus be transformed into a sort of Star Chamber for the press.

For years past the weather has not been so severe in Paris as it has been for the last week. The streets and boulevards to-day have been filled with such a quantity of snow that all attempts to sweep it away prove quite unavailing to clear a path for other carriages or pedestrians.

INDIA.

The following is from the letter of the London *Times'* Calcutta correspondent:—

CALCUTTA, NOV. 23.—The most important announcement that I can make in this letter is this, that the Nana is still living. He is encamped with three or four thousand followers in Thibet, just beyond the Nepaul frontier, and in a country over which Jung Bahadoor can claim no supremacy. He has plenty of money, and is able to subsist his followers without committing depredations on the villagers. He is thus not only tolerated but cherished, and the inhabitants have aided him in his attempt to conceal the fact of his existence from our authorities. It may appear strange thus to assert that a man, the story of whose death has been so circumstantially told, regarding whose demise the members of the Oude Commission, in their report recently published, assert that no reasonable doubt can exist, is still alive and at the head of a military force. I have, nevertheless, the best means of knowing it to be true. The Supreme Government is likewise cognisant of the fact, and has debated as to the proper course to be pursued under such circumstances. It has come to the resolution not to interfere actively in the matter, but to keep a watchful eye on the frontier upon which a descent from Thibet would appear most feasible. Admitting, then, the fact of the existence of the Nana, the question arises, how, up to the present moment, has he succeeded in deluding and hoodwinking, not only the British public and the authorities, but the people of India, many even of his former satellites and friends? Even Jung Bahadoor fell into the snare, and declared his implicit credence in the story of his demise. He must be, indeed, a man fertile in expedients who could deceive a whole people and an entire magistracy, all more or less interested in his life, on a point on which at first sight there would appear to be little scope for deception. The story, of which we have at present but faint outlines, will, when disclosed in its integrity, doubtless take a place among the most strange of the very many strange incidents of personal adventure in which Indian history abounds. Up to the month of August last not a doubt remained on the minds of anyone as to the fate of the Nana. It was believed that he had died of the fever in the jungles. This was asserted by his fellow rebels and by everyone who had had any opportunity of inquiring into the matter. The statement was accepted far and wide. His former retainers of Bithoor believed it, and two of his wives left behind in Hindostan showed their faith in the rumour by performing that religious ceremony which constitutes them irrevocably widows. Yet all this time the Nana, Bala Rao his brother, and Dewl Bukah, his Commander-in-Chief, were alive, and at the head of an army of some thousands of men, with elephants in abundance, and some thirty field-pieces. The course they adopted is briefly stated as follows:—When in November and December last year a British force, under Colonel Holditch, advanced, with the permission of Jung Bahadoor, towards the Nepaulese frontier, that eminent Minister, foreseeing all the credit which must result from doing that himself which otherwise we should have accomplished without him, suddenly gave evidence that he was going to support us in real earnest. The notice of his intentions was conveyed to the rebels, then divided into two bodies, and acknowledging too distinct authorities. One of these, with whom Khan Bahadoor Khan, Mummoo Khan, and other Mahometan chieftains of Oude and Rohilcund were connected, acted up to the dictates of their creed, and, wearied with a hopeless resistance, accepted a fate which appeared to them to be sooner or later inevitable. The Nana and his party, on the other hand, resolved to have one more stroke for life, and, possibly, under more favourable auspices, for power. From the statement furnished by a native who has just escaped from their camp, it appears that they moved northwards into the hills, and marched 15 days directly onwards without halting. Before doing this each of the chiefs cut off the little finger of his right hand, and caused funeral obsequies to be performed over it. This was done with the fullest ceremony accorded to a corpse. The finger was burnt, the usual signs of mourning were made, and it appeared to all not in the secret that it was actually the chief who was thus disposed of. The rumour of this occurrence speedily spread, and was everywhere believed. How could it be otherwise, when some were able to assert that they were actually present at the obsequies? This was the account brought by Khan Bahadoor Khan and others to Lucknow, at the beginning of the present year, and this the nature of the evidence upon which the Oude Commission came to the conclusion that the Nana, Bala Rao, and Azi Moolliah had perished miserably in the jungles. It was under cover of this *ruse* that the Nana and his party moved into the hills, after narrating fifteen days they came upon the mountains which separate Nepaul from Thibet. They moved beyond these to a little town called Thoowaria, where, at the time of the escape of the informant—last August—they were yet encamped. Of their manner of life, and of the resolution at which our Government has arrived, I have spoken above. It is possible, however, that the matter may not rest [illegible] Sir Hugh Rose is on his way to Gen[illegible] tier station in the dis[illegible] hills. He will there have an opportunity of conversing with the escaped native, and of comparing his statement with others which I am sure have since been received, as to the nature of the locality and its facility of access to the plains. A deadly enemy, having at his disposal some 4,000 or 5,000 men, and 30 guns, might commit for the moment terrible depredations. Although the Nana will, if he knows his own interest, keep quiet, it would be unwise to leave any portion of our frontier to tempt his inroads, and this, you may be well assured, Sir Hugh Rose will not do.

THE NEW POLICY OF AUSTRIA.

The following is the text of the circular of the Chevalier de Schmerling, Minister of State at Vienna, addressed to the various governors. A short summary of it has been already received by telegram:—

Being named Minister of State by the Emperor, our master, I the more strongly feel the necessity, at the moment when I assume this important post, to give a clear and open expression to the ideas which must direct me, that the situation is more serious, and the responsibility with which I am charged the more considerable. My mission is also yours; let us endeavour to execute it clearly in all directions. It is no other than to realise immediately, each within the limit of his competency, the resolutions and intentions of his Majesty, as expressed in the diploma and the manifesto recently published. His Majesty confides to the matured intelligence of his people the prosperous development and consolidation of the institutions which contain in themselves the guarantee of a free movement.

In consequence of that resolution, Austria has entered with all her integral parts, equally, and in the same manner, into the rank of those European States which have found in participation, reposing on the oldest historical foundations, and regulated by the public right of all the people, the means of elevating herself to that high power which constitutes the fundamental condition of material prosperity and intellectual impulse, the inviolability of the law and of international consideration, as well as of the patriotic pride which not only excites the brave sons of the country to acts of courageous heroism, but also gives increased strength to the occupations of peace.

In entering with resolution and confidence on the path which his Majesty has traced out to me, I in the first place cast my eyes on the matter which more particularly distinguishes the constitutional state—the objects relative to the personal liberty of its citizens—in order that for the future every individual may enjoy, as far as concerns religion and conscience, and his spiritual and material interests, that independence which is compatible with well-regulated order according to the experience of free states, and which is particularly indispensable to our country, in which not only various nationalities but also different religious creeds, should form a bond indissolubly united.

The Imperial manifesto says:—The free exercise of religion must form one of the first fundamental bases of the state; but it is necessary that if this respect the Supreme will be executed without reserve to the full extent of its humane intentions. The free exercise of religion constantly brings with it its natural consequences in matters concerning civil and political rights.

Hence it is the express will and pleasure of his Majesty that civil and political rights also be secure from all injury in the spirit of regular liberty, and that the reciprocal relations of the various religious confessions (creeds) be regulated on a footing of equity and real Christian love, in harmony with the pacific relations which, in point of fact, do exist between them.

Knowledge is power. I consider that one of the highest tasks which the Government has to execute is to favour, by all means in its power, the noble tendency of all nationalities to raise themselves by their own efforts to a superior degree of intellectual development. If we ought to leave to each nationality the task of spending [illegible] its intellectual capital which must fructify in circles more and more extensive, or to borrow it from the wealth of a language more advanced in the path of development, the Government nevertheless will not omit anything which can aid in that development, and will manifest solicitude calculated to produce good effects for all; but always, and in all things, it will fix its eyes on the highest objects of knowledge.

I consider it necessary to remark expressly that nothing [illegible] from the thoughts of the Government than the desire to neutralise a national element, whatever it may be, for it is convinced that every one should be more devoted to the country if they were to see their nationality not only assured but favoured, and that the shield with which the Government covers them is large enough to protect all alike.

As regards the press, which he must consider one of the most powerful instruments for the propagation of knowledge, and of the sentiments which form the bases of sound instruction, the arrangement made is that all preventive intervention shall cease. It is only justice and acknowledged that in many difficult circumstances the press has zealously and ably defended the cause of the country; during the war, the last year especially, it happily combined a patriotic attitude with prudence. This experience is of a nature to inspire confidence, and the confidence which the Government has resolved to place in the pres will contribute, I hope, to maintain it in that path of moderation, of unimpassioned, cool, and rational judgment, of propriety, and also to fill it with that noble pride to which its mission of enlightening the people gives it the right to aspire. The consciousness of independence will, at the same time, combine with the sentiment that it alone is responsible, and to a greater degree than ever, both for the substance and the form, and this sentiment will preserve it from all excesses.

No one can deny that the prosperity of material interests has its roots in the spontaneous activity of individuals. The savings, by it is one of the results, the banks of the independent commune, of the provincial corps, and of free associations and industrial corporations, founded in all the provinces, to turn to advantageous account the rich mines of production and of gain. But the Government is not less in a position to exercise influence in the development of agriculture, of forests, mines, manufactures and commerce—in a word, of all sources of prosperity, and to contribute thereto, either by public instruction, the inexhaustible source of all riches, or by encouragement and the indication of examples calculated to excite emulation. The imperial authorities have at all times displayed great activity in this way, and have even obtained by degrees important results, or at least have contributed thereto; our towns and country districts, the vigorous race of our peasants, who have not their like in Europe, the ability of our manufacturers, and the animation which reigns everywhere, are manifest proofs of this. Not to grow weary in this path, but to make redoubled efforts to advance, constitutes a duty so clear and beneficial that I need scarcely call your attention to it.

Our own experience, aided by the experience of foreign countries, has convinced us, as well as the greater part of Europe, that the administration of justice ought to be separated from the general administration, and that justice, in its two branches, criminal and civil, cannot proceed with the rapidity corresponding to the other institutions of our social state, without being placed under the control of publicity, and being conducted orally. Whilst in all other things, in industry and commerce, the movement has become more rapid, it is not possible that justice alone should advance at the slow pace which was, no doubt, adapted to the character of past times, but is not suited to the present.

In presence of these new circumstances, the Government cannot hesitate to accept completely in its programme the consequences which flow from them, and it will at the same time endeavour to surround personal liberty with that protecting rampart to which legal incapability is entitled, and which the safety of the community cannot refuse.

These objects, added to the progress of the time, proved and secured as *faits accomplis* in the diploma, namely, the relief of the burthens on land and property, the emancipation of mankind from the shackles which paralysed them; free communications established throughout the whole extent of the empire; the suppression of internal custom-houses; the emulation of all talents resulting from the admissibility of all to public functions without regard to rank or birth; and, lastly, the equality of all in tae eye of the law; will have for certain effect that the Austrian may place himself, as far as regards personal and civil liberty, by the side of those nations whose long experience has acquired for them the glory of serving as models to all others.

Although as I hope this document will precede by very short time the publication by which the political institutions instituted by his Majesty will be realised in those provinces, I nevertheless consider it necessary to make known to you at present the essential points calculated to characterise the spirit which will animate those institutions, and with which your action ought not to be in contradiction, even during the interval, if we would not cause confusion in public opinion instead of enlightening it.

I have no need to dwell on the communes and on the independent life into which they are to enter. They have shown in a general way that they are capable and worthy of administering their own affairs. The force of will and of intelligence will develope itself every day more in proportion as those qualities are exercised. But it will be the duty of the authorities—and I render you directly responsible for it—to see that nothing unbecoming is ever required from the communes, and that, in particular, the least possible written correspondence shall be exacted from them. On the other hand, where protection and guidance are necessary; they shall be extended to them with that loyalty and consideration which the representatives of the State, which protects all, ought in particular to accord to communal corporations.

In now passing to the provincial statutes, I must, in the first place, call your attention to the fact that his Majesty has deigned to authorise me to admit among the fundamental principles of them, as far as regards their composition, the principle of the representation of interests on the basis of immediate elections, and of an extended right of election and of eligibility; as regards the attributions of the provincial diets, the right of initiative, and, lastly, as regards the form of deliberations, their publicity—principles which evidently respond the more visibly to the spirit of the diploma of the 20th October, which has restored to the kingdoms of the crown of Hungary the representation of the country in the sense of the old constitutions, as it was not possible to do otherwise in the first place, because those principles alone allow of the establishment of the conformity and harmony of political principles between Hungary and the other countries; and next, because, independently of that, these principles are better suited than others which have been mentioned to give satisfaction to the politi[illegible]ward tendency of things. It is likewise in the spirit applied with the unsettled ability of Art. 3, which [illegible]; and also with the sudden det[illegible] all the countries, with[illegible]ount of America, which, were it [illegible] profit the citizens [illegible] or, on the other hand, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]